NR 11/21/76

FORM B - BUILDING STOCK

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

| In Area no. | Form no. |
|---|---|
| I B | 1A |

1. Town LEE

Address 144 West Park Street

Name Hyde House, Lee Y.M.C.A.

Present use ~~Lee Y.M.C.A. Family Center~~ Residence

recreation & education classes

Present owner Pittsfield Y.M.C.A.

Description:

Date Built 1792

Source "Lee Centennial History"

Style ~~Colonial~~ Federal, central chimney, 3 story

Architect none

Exterior wall fabric Wood clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features Spacious grounds and trees.

House well situated on plot.

Altered Rear wing added . . . . betw. 1837-
Front sides extended Date ? 1867

Moved No Date

5. Lot size: Approximately:
375 ft. deep, 298 ft. across back.
One acre or less ____ Over one acre X

Approximate frontage 242 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

200 feet

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.

6. Recorded by Charlotte R. Davis, Member of
Organization Board of Management of Lee Y.M.C.A.
Date April 30, 1975

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant ____
MHC Photo no. ____

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1975
MASS. HIST. COMM.

(over)

(1)

7. Original owner (if known) Reverend Alvan Hyde

Original use Home and parsonage

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates Home for the Hyde family 1792-1967. "Hyde Park Family Boarding School for Boys" 1837-1867. Lee Y.M.C.A. 1967-

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aboriginal | | Conservation | | Recreation | |
| Agricultural | X | Education | X | Religion | X |
| Architectural | X | Exploration/ settlement | | Science/ invention | |
| The Arts | | Industry | | Social/ humanitarian | |
| Commerce | | Military | | Transportation | |
| Communication | | Political | | | |
| Community development | | | | | |

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

RELIGION The Hyde House on West Park Street, Lee, was built in 1792 by Rev. Alvan Hyde, the first settled minister of the First Congregational Church. The house is not far from the First Church and served as Rev. Hyde's home and parsonage during his 41 years of ministry.[1]

ARCH. Rev. Hyde built this colonial 3 story home with a large central chimney. This is the front section of the present building and is a fine example of this type of architecture. The 6 original fireplaces are open and operate. There are 3 on the first floor, 2 on the second and 1 on the third. It is the only colonial house in Lee wit so many original fireplaces. The original wide floor boards still remain and are bei preserved with wall to wall carpeting.

ED. Alexander Hyde, son of Rev. Hyde, inherited the family home in 1832. In 1837 he opened a school at his residence, which continued uninterruptedly for 30 years, to the great advantage and credit of the town.[1] The school was known as "Hyde Park Family Boarding School for Boys". Boys from New York, Chicago and Boston attended.[2] One of the most outstanding pupils was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's father - James Roosevelt.[3] This alone should make this building worthy of historical preservation.

During the period that Mr. Hyde had the school in his home, he built a large addition to the rear of the building. Very few changes have been made to the "school room" on the first floor or the boys small bedrooms on the second floor.

As late as 1873 the house attracted educators. Col. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder and first President of Hampton Institute, raised funds to build the campus of

(continued to attached page)

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Lee, The Centennial Celebration & Centennial Historyy of the Town of Lee, Mass." compiled by Rev. C.M. Hyde, DD and Alexander Hyde. Pub. by Clark W. Bryan & Co. Springfield, Mass. 1878 Pages 48, 212, 213.
2. Flyer advertising "Hyde Park Family Boarding School ffor Boys" by Alexander Hyde 1962;
3. Letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt -White House June 16, 1937 - at Lee Savings Ba.
4. "Spirituals & Early Fund Raising" by Christopher Niebuhr, Berkshire Herald 6/17/71
5. "Plains Indian Art from Fort Marion" by Karen Daniels Peterson, pub. by University of Oklahoma Press, Norman Oklahoma 1971.

9. Historical Significance (continued)

Hampton Institute by forming a choral group of 16 students to sing plantation and cabin songs. They gave a concert tour starting at the White House in Washington, Then journeyed to Philadelphia, New York, Stockbridge aand Lee. They gave a concert at Mr. Hydes home in Lee.[4.]

AGR. Alexander Hyde, Trustee of Hampton Institute, arranged for 12 Plains Indians at Hampton Institute to spend 4 months in the summer of 1879 in Lee. They worked on farms in the area including Mr. Hydes. He taught them "scientific agriculture" in exchange for their work. Some of the boys lived in the Hyde Home.[5.]

- - - -

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town
Lee

Property Address
144 West Park Street

Area(s) Form No.
D 1A-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVE BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**TOWN OF LEE**

*The present owner is Dave Hubregsen and the present address is 144 West Park Street. This building is on the National Register of Historic Places.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

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Boston Public Library

https://archive.org/details/housesofleehisto03maci

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 1 |

Town Lee

Address 164 West Park Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Rev. E.J. Sherrill

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1876

Source Valley Gleaner 3/11/76

Style Italianate

Architect G.W. Gibbons- builder

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1/4

Setting NE corner of West Park St and St. James Ave.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date Oct 7, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

2½ story Italianate house with Classic Revival overtones. Pilasters, cornices, and returns. Window caps. Italianate veranda with Moorish influence. Asymmetrical five window front. Attic vent window with Moorish arch and molding. Two story Victorian bay east side. One of very few houses in Lee showing windows of Moorish style.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1835 Rev. E.J. Sherrill was installed as pastor of a small church in Eaton, Canada where he served for 40 years. In 1876 he came to Lee, home town of his wife (daughter of Capt. Alvan Foote), and erected the house in question. He died shortly thereafter. The house was sold in 1878 to John DeVarrennes for $3,000. DeVarrennes was a foreman at the Housatonic Mill which was later the Eaton-Dikeman Paper Co. In 1881 DeVarennes bought the Chaffee Mill from Prentiss Chaffee in East Lee and in 1892 sold his house to John S. Spencer.

John Spencer moved from Housatonic to Lee in 1891 to join H.C. Clark in the manufacture of paper making machinery. They bought the machine shop of E.P. Tanner on Water Street, a business founded by Beach and Royce in 1828. Today it is the Clark-Aiken Co. Spencer retired from the firm in 1900. In 1902 he entered the employ of a Newark firm and in 1904 moved to Springfield, selling the house to Reverend Preston Barr. Barr was the Lee Supt. of Schools and lived in the house until around 1910.

From 1926 until about 1950 it was the home of Edward Hoxie, postmaster in Lee and former manager for M.J. Kelly, funeral director.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1876, 1904
Valley Gleaner. 5/6/91, 11/16/92, 2/14/1900, 4/25/1900, 11/2/1904, 9/1[illegible] 11/2/04, 3/11/76
Directories of the Town of Lee. 1[illegible]5-1961

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 2 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress 182 West Park Street

toric Name Martin Deely House

: Original Residence

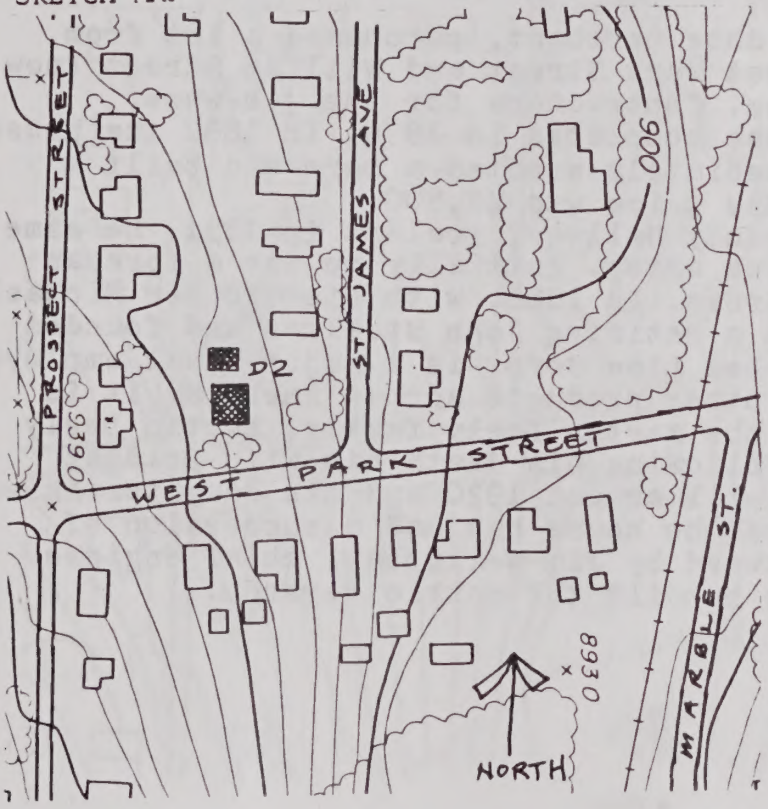
Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner A.P. Hollenbeck

SKETCH MAP




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1876

Source Valley Gleaner 10/28/75

Style Classic Revival

Architect GIBBONS & HARDING - BUILDERS

Exterior wall fabric Wood Shingle

Outbuildings BARN

Major alterations (with dates)
1887, large addition

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1/4

Setting NW corner of West Park and St. James. Residential neighborhood.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date September 28, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

2½ story Classic Revival house with asymmetrical front. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Veranda with Lee marble base supporting turned wooden columns. Victorian bay to south. 2½ story projecting portico to north.

The use of marble here is appropriate in that one of its owners was involved in Lee's marble industry.

It is presumed that one of its builders is George Harding, later of the firm of Harding and Seaver of Pittsfield. The other builder is George Gibbons of Lee (see Form D-3).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1875 A.P. Hollenbeck, a shoe merchant, purchased a lot from A.P. Bassett on the corner of West Park Street and William Street (now St. James Ave.) and built a house. Contractors for the job were Gibbons and Harding. The house was completed in 1876. In 1887 the house was sold to Martin Deely who immediately erected a barn and built a large addition onto the house. The price was $2,500.

Martin Deely was born in County Gallway, Ireland in 1834. He came to America in 1851 and to Lee soon after. Initially he was a foreman in the marble quarries of F.S. Gross. In 1888, with his brother Michael, he leased the Lee Lime Kiln from a retiring John Stallman and founded the Lee Lime Corporation. Today Lee Lime Corp. is a major local employer and ships agricultural lime and other products across America. It is run by the fourth generation of the Martin Deely family. Martin Deely died in 1899 of typhoid fever. Following his death his wife Bridget continued to live in the house until around 1920 and his daughter Agnes until around 1940. From that time the house has had a succession of short term owners. Today it is owned by Jim Wellspeak, chief engineer for the Clark-Aiken Company, who rebuilt the marble veranda.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Valley Gleaner. 8/12/75, 10/28/75, 8/31/87, 4/26/99
Consolati, See All The People (1977) p. 175-179
Directories of the Town of Lee. 1895-1964
Maps of Lee 1876, 1895, 1904

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form # |
|---|---|
| D | 3 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

190

n Lee

ress 190 West Park St.

toric Name George Gibbons House

: Original Residence

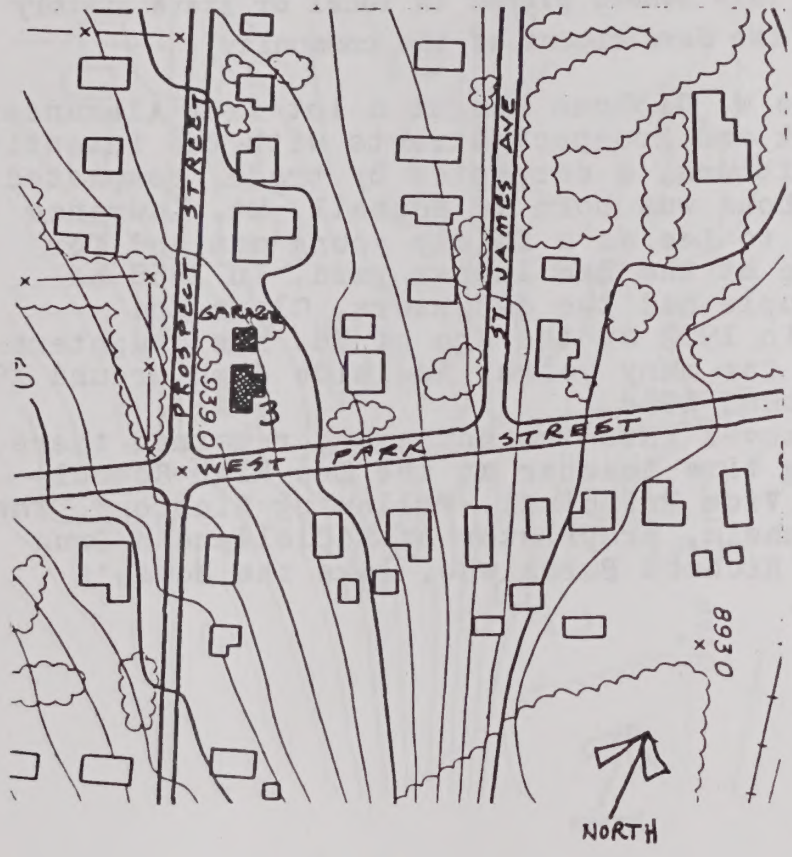
Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner George W. Gibbo

SKETCH MAP




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1873

Source Valley Gleaner 12/11/7

Style Italinate

Architect George Gibbons-builder

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1/4

Setting NE corner of West Park and Prospect Streets

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date September 29, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Two and 1/2 story gable-roofed house with 2½ story ell on east side. Clapboard siding with cornerboards. Cornice and returns. 2/2 attic window with ogee arch. 2/2 windows with window caps. One bay entrance porch with arch supported by square columns and brackets. Two story bay on east side with 2/2 windows and corner pilasters.

A very well preserved house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In February of 1873 George W. Gibbons bought a lot from Alexander Hyde on the corner of West Park and Prospect Streets with the intention of building himself a house. Gibbons, a carpenter by trade, completed the house by the new year. Gibbons was born in Russell, St. Lawrence County, N.Y. in 1826. He moved to Lee as a fairly young man and for many years operated a wood shop at the Lee lumber yard. In 1858 he married Mary Cahill and the couple had two daughters, Clara and Adelaide. George Gibbons died in 1902 at the age of 76. His daughters continued to live in the house for many years. Adelaide died around 1933, and Clara moved to Cheshire around 1938.

In 1938, Perley Richmond moved into the house and remained there until 1960. Richmond was a long time teacher at the Lee High School who eventually was elevated to Vice Principal. Following Richmond, the house was the home of Sam Vagenheim, proprietor of McClelland's Drug Store. Today it is the home of Richard Burns who, like the house's original owner, is a carpenter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1876, 1895, 1904

Valley Gleaner. 2/2?/73, 12/11/72, 4/9/02

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: LEE

Property Address: 190 WEST PARK STREET

Area(s): D

Form No.: 3-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Historical Significance

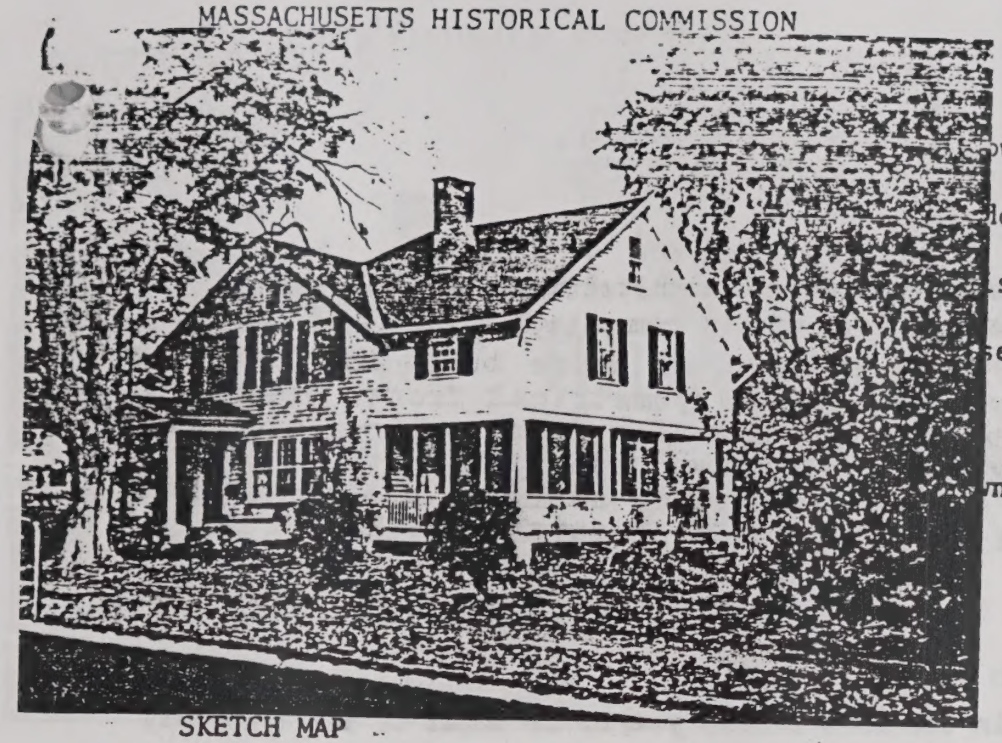
*The house was purchased in June of 1977 by Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Burns. The last renovation to the exterior was that a side porch was added which was originally on the house when it was built. Had picture of house when porch was in place. Constructed new porch exactly as old porch looked. Re-did porch in summer of 1982. Added picket fence in July 1995. Written by Richard J. Burns in 1995*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form |
|---|---|
| D | 4 |

214 next Arnold



Town Lee

Address 214 West Park Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

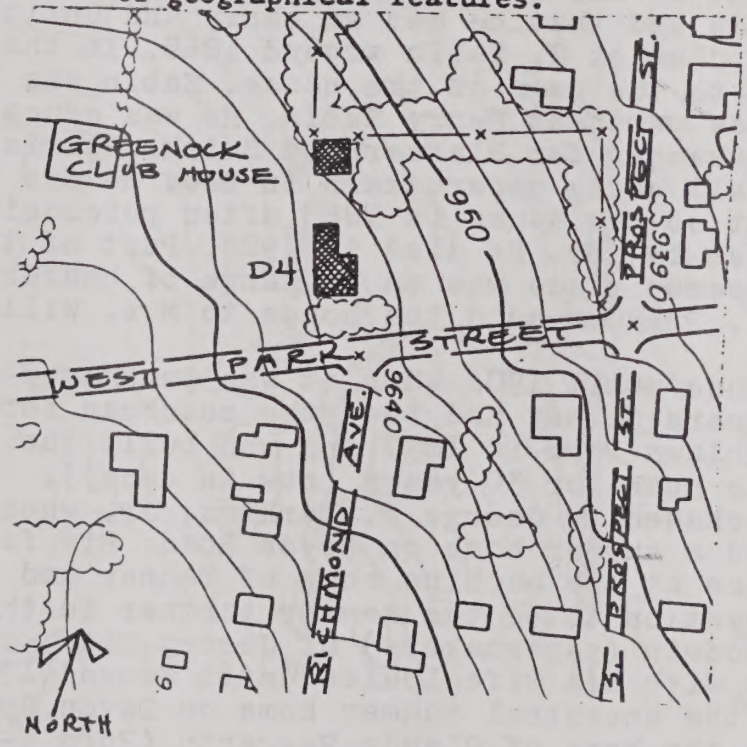
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Addison Hunt (

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 20, 1982

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1840

Source 1853 Map of Lee

Style Classic Revival/ Italianat

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)
1868, large addition at rear
1909, remodelled interior

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2

Setting North side of West Park Street bordering the east side of the Greenock Country Club.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Two and one-half story Classic Revival house built in Italianate style with massive two story addition. Asymmetrical front. Greek Revival portico. Pendented brackets. Massive addition forms a large overhung veranda. Multiple sash English bow window. Offset chimney.

The great variety of styles and periods reflects the succession of owners with substantial enough means to renovate the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state History and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The first name that can be associated with the house is that of Addison Hunt. Little of Mr. Hunt is known except that he was one of the first students of Alexander Hyde and that he met an early and untimely death. The house was bought by Charles H. Sabin around 1868. In that year he added a large addition to the rear of the house. Sabin was born in Lenox in 1834, the son of Lee merchant Henry Sabin. He was educated at Lenox and Lee. He was a bookkeeper for Platner and Smith, Harrison Garfield, and Prentiss Baird, all early papermakers in Lee. He was a selectman in 1893. He moved out of the house in 1883 after purchasing the Freeman Homestead on East Street in Lee. He died in 1908. Part of the agreement for procuring the Freeman place was an exchange of houses. In 1886 the heirs of the late Mrs. Freeman sold the house to Mrs. William Dowd for $3100.

The Dowds occupied the house until 1902 when it was purchased by Lawrence F. Gibney. For many years Gibney had been the coachman for W.D. Sloane who bought the Highlawn Farm in 1887 and who built the giant Elm Court cottage in Lenox, his home for 30 years (now in decay).

In 1909 the house was purchased by George F. Perkins, Jr. whose father had for many years owned a summer home on Devon Road. His father as a young man was an apprentice at the machine shop of Tanner and Perkins (his father) in East Lee. He went on to be the senior partner in the wealthy firm of Perkins and Goodwin (papermakers) of Jersey City, N.J. George, Jr. lived in the house with his wife Louise until around 1922 when they moved to Brookside, the ancestral summer home on Devon Road.

In the late 1930's it was the home of Claude Haggerty (Form A-16), and in the 40's, 50's, and 60's was the home of Lee optometrist Edward Cerruti.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

News of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904
Valley Gleaner, 7/29/08, 7/30/68, 2/3/86, 3/12/02, 8/11/09, 1/6/04
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 36.
Directories of the Town of Lee 1905-1924

FORM B - BUILDING

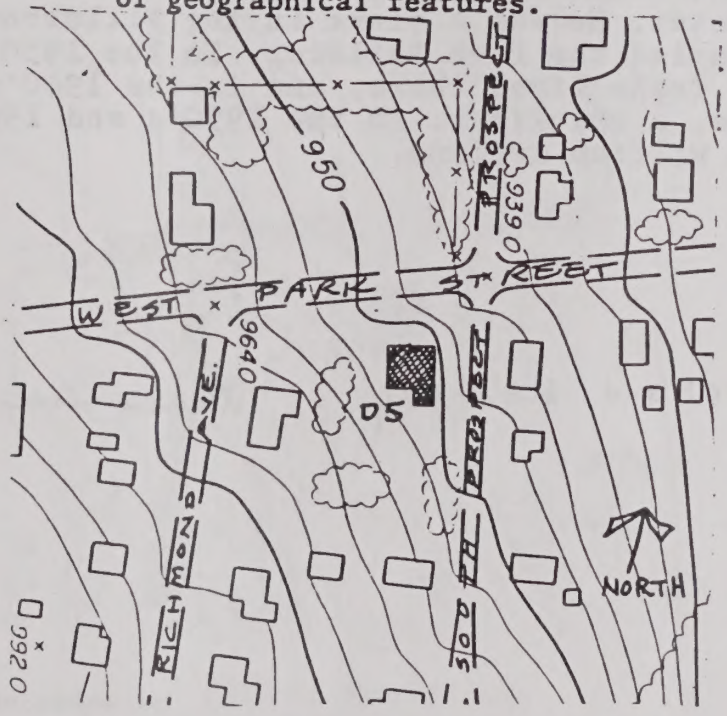
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Welch

| Area | Form |
|---|---|
| D | 5 |

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 21, 1981

own Lee

ldress 203 West Park Street

.storic Name

e: Original Residence

Present Residence

nership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner N. Bartholdi

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1895

Source Valley Gleaner 1/1/96

Style Neo-Colonial

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1/2

Setting South side of West Park St. on the southwest corner of W. Par and South Prospect Streets.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

2½ story Neo-Colonial house with a hipped roof and dormers. Nine window symmetrical front. Cornice and cornerboards. Palladian style window over front entry. Classic style portico covering sidelighted front entry with massive fan light over both windows and door. Added porch west side now enclosed. Exterior chimney west side.

One of the well preserved houses that line the hill up West Park Street.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1895 by N. Bartholdi at a cost of about $5,000. The 1895 Directory of Lee lists Bartholdi as a stone carver. He lived in the house only about a decade. In the 1920's it was the home of Charles and Harriet Tucker. He was a clerk in the Fillebrown Department Store that once occupied the Park Building. In the 1930's a bond salesman named Benjamin Teale lived there, and in the 1940's it was the home of George Price, a chauffeur. In the 1950's and 1960's it was the home of Lee dentist William Collins.

(1983) Dorothy & Richard Ramsey Retired Librarian

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Valley Gleaner, 1/1/96
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 5 |

wn Lee

dress 203 West Park Street

storic Name

e: Original Residence

Present Residence

nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner N. Bartholdi

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 21, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1895

Source Valley Gleaner 1/1/96

Style Neo-Colonial

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1/2

Setting South side of West Park St. on the southwest corner of W. Park and South Prospect Streets.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

2½ story Neo-Colonial house with a hipped roof and dormers. Nine window symmetrical front. Cornice and cornerboards. Palladian style window over front entry. Classic style portico covering sidelighted front entry with massive fan light over both windows and door. Added porch west side now enclosed. Exterior chimney west side.

One of the well preserved houses that line the hill up West Park Street.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state History and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1895 by N. Bartholdi at a cost of about $5,000. The 1895 Directory of Lee lists Bartholdi as a stone carver. He lived in the house only about a decade. In the 1920's it was the home of Charles and Harriet Tucker. He was a clerk in the Fillebrown Department Store that once occupied the Park Building. In the 1930's a bond salesman named Benjamin Teale lived there, and in the 1940's it was the home of George Price, a chauffeur. In the 1950's and 1960's it was the home of Lee dentist William Collins.

(1983) Dorothy & Richard Ramsey Retired Lieutenant

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Valley Gleaner, 1/1/96
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: TOWN OF LEE

Property Address: 203 West Park St.

Area(s): D  Form No.: 5-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Historical Significance

*Richard and Dorothy Ramsey purchased the house in 1983. We added two bedrooms in 1983. Written by Richard and Dorothy Ramsey in 1995.*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

*The house was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Clark and sold again in 1999.*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area D | Form 6

153

n Lee

ress 233 West Park Street

toric Name A.M. Howk House

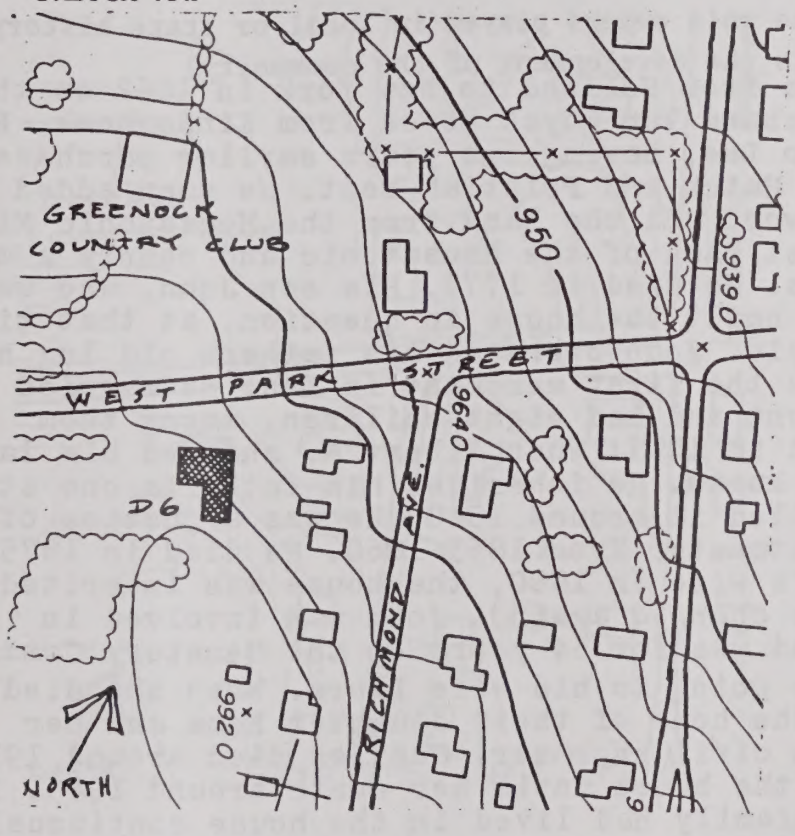
: Original Residence

Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization ____
____
Public ____

Original owner John Van Huyck

SKETCH MAP




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1784

Source Valley Gleaner 7/29/75

Style Georgian/ Greek Revival

Architect ____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings ____

____

Major alterations (with dates) ____
Enlarged and remodelled c. 1840

____

Moved ____ Date ____

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of West Park Street opposite the clubhouse of the Greenock Country Club

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date September 29, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Georgian/Greek Revival house with a nine window symmetrical facade. Twin chimneys set in midline of house. Cornice, cornerboards, and returns. Paired brackets. Victorian portico over front door with dentils and brackets. Side lighted front entry. 2/2 window sash with caps and shutters. One story enclosed porch east side. A well preserved and tastefully renovated early Lee home.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The Van Huyck family came from Holland to New York in 1662 on the ship Golden Eagle. In 1773 Richard Van Huyck moved from Kinderhook, N.Y. with 5 sons and 3 daughters to Lee, having two years earlier purchased 170 acres of land from Joseph Hatch and Peletiah West. He soon added to his holdings and eventually owned all the land from the Housatonic Mill dam a mile south along the west bank of the Housatonic and nearly a mile to the west, almost 1000 acres. He died in 1777. His son John, who was 13 when the family moved to Lee, built the house in question, at that time a one story house of Dutch style. John operated his father's old log house as a store, making him perhaps the first merchant in Lee. He married Catherine Hollenbeck of Egremont and had eight children, among them Albert M. Van Huyck. John died in 1833. When Albert M. changed his last name to Howk, and why, is not known. He inherited his father's one story house and enlarged and remodelled it around 1840. He was a justice of the peace, a town assessor, and postmaster from 1853-1860. He died in 1875. Following the death of Albert's wife in 1880, the house was inherited by their son John Van Huyck (name changed again). John was involved in manufacturing shirts in Lee and was for 34 years on the Cemetery Committee. He died around 1920, the house going to his wife Laura. When she died around 1925 the house became the home of their daughter Emma and her husband Charles Van Antwerp, a civil engineer. Charles died around 1933 and Emma continued to live in the house until her death around 1945. In all, members of the Van Huyck family had lived in the house contiuously for some 150 years. Up until 1920 the hill of West Park Street was known as Howk's Hill.

Following Emma Van Huyck's death in 1945, the house was for many years the home of Alexander G. Walker, a New England Telephone employee, and his wife Marie.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904
Valley Gleaner. 7/29/75, 4/21/ 7,10/25/82, 7/30/68, 4/10/07
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1905-1964

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: TOWN OF LEE

Property Address: 233 West Park St.

Area(s): D

Form No.: 6-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Architectural Significance
*East porch is listed as enclosed. It is open on two sides.*

*Renovations to the exterior*
*Added a one car garage to the existing garage.*

*We purchased the property in 1984.*
*Written by John A. and Jeanne M. Davidson in 1995*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey* *Lee Historical Commission* *April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 6a |

wn Lee

dress 324 West Park Street

storic Name Wild Brothers House

e: Original Residence

Present Residence

nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Marshall and Alden Wilde

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1899

Source Valley Gleaner 12/27/99

Style Prairie style

Architect - W. Wilson, Pittsfield

Exterior wall fabric Lee marble

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____
Separated from larger house and converted circa 1932 (1915?)

Moved about 50' east Date c. 1932

Approx. acreage 1

Setting North side of West Park St. Between the Greenock Country Club and Spring Street

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 9, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story cottage built in the Prairie style. Originally part of the marble house immediately to the west, it was separated from that house and converted to a separate cottage circa 1932. Coursed ashlar lee marble first floor. Shingled gables and dormer. Exposed timber ends under eaves and porch. Extended marble bay west side. Brick end chimney.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The early history of this house is identical to that of the house next door (form D-6b) because they were originally part of the same house. They were separated circa 1932. The person to first occupy the converted cottage was Alex Faxon. Alex Faxon was the brother of the former Kate Faxon who became Mrs. Marshall Wild. Their father was John T. Faxon and their mother was the daughter of E.P. Tanner (Form C-1). John T. Faxon was a papermaker. In 1880 he and E.P. Tanner bought the Monument Mill, the first privilege on the Goose Pond stream above the Benton Mill. It was considered the best privilege on the stream. The mill had a sad record, burning down three times. Finally John Faxon moved to Detroit. Alex Faxon worked for a number of years as a clerk at the Lee Bank. Forced to give up that job because of failing eyesight he became a long term tax collector and constable for the Town. He lived in the house with his wife Edna until the early 1960's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.
Valley Gleaner, 4/6/04.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

| Town | Property Address |
|---|---|
| Lee | 324 West Park St. |

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | 6a-3 |

The following information should be corrected on the inventory. This corrected information was given by Mrs. Frances Carty, the daughter of Alex Faxon, in June 1999.

Historic Name: Alex Faxon House
Original owner: Alex Faxon
Date: 1916
Style: Bungelow
Major alterations: Separated from larger house and converted circa.1916

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
converted to a separate cottage in 1916
brick end chimney (east side)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
They were separated circa. 1916
The first to occupy the converted bungalow was Alex Faxon.
Tanner was a paper machine maker in East Lee.
John T. Faxon was not a papermaker.

Alex Faxon's granddaughter, Mrs Sharon Terry, now owns and lives in this house.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 66 |

wn Lee

dress 332 West Park Street

storic Name Wild Brothers House

e: Original Residence

Present Residence.

nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Marshall and Alden Wild

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1899

Source Valley Gleaner 12/27/99

Style Queen Anne/Chateauesque

Architect H Neill Wilson, Pittsfield

Exterior wall fabric Lee marble

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Divided into two house circa 1932 (1915?)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting Corner of West Park St. and Spring Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 9, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story Queen Anne/Chateauesque style house constructed of Lee blue marble laid in coursed ashlar. Tower with four curved glass windows and conical roof. Arched, recessed entry. Multiple gables in roof. Imitation leaded glass diamond pane windows in shingled end gable. Porch on east side. Tall, thin, offset brick chimney.

One of very few private homes built of large Lee marble blocks.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1899 by Marshall and Alden Wild. Their father, Warren W. Wilde came to Lee from Pleasantville, N.Y. in 1871. At that time he bought a half interest in the "Ingersoll" quarry on Fairview Street which stood on John Merrill's farm. Soon he bought the other half interest from John Merrill. The stone taken from the quarry, a high quality and rare blue marble, was used to finish the exterior of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. Warren Wilde died in April of 1894. His sons took over the quarry. Other buildings built with their blue marble were the Trinity Church in Lenox, some of the Pittsfield schools, and some of the commercial buildings on North Street in Pittsfield. Today part of the old quarry is on the property of the Lee Sportsman's Club and still contains a large quantity of blue marble. The Wilds operated the quarry until the 1920's.

The Wilds' marble house was built in 1899 and originally consisted of both the houses which now stand side by side. They were separated around ~~1932~~ 1916. The house to the east was occupied by Alex Faxon, brother of Mrs. Marshall Wild. Marshall Wild died November 25, 1929. His wife Kate continued to live in the house, sharing it with Henry and Ada Sohl, until she died around 1945. Henry Sohl was a molder for the Clark-Aiken Company. The Sohls lived in the house until the mid-1960's.

When built in 1899 the entire marble house cost about $10,000.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.
Valley Gleaner, 4/20/71, 12/27/99.
Consolati, See All the People (1977), p. 180.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town: Lee

Property Address: 332 West Park St.

Area(s): D

Form No.: 6b-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Major Alterations: Divided into two houses circa 1916

Historical Significance: They were separated around 1916.

Today the house is owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Serra.

Information given by Mrs. Francis Carty, daughter of Alex Faxon. June 1999

Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission June 1999

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no |
|---|---|
| D | 7 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address 61 Franklin Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Dr. Way

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1862

Source 1858 Map of Lee plus Valley Gleaner 5/13/69

Style

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Two story shed-roofed addition at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting North side of upper Franklin Street, the first house up from High Street

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date November 11, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story house lacking in the distinctive features that place in within a particular architectural style. It is perhaps more Greek Revival than anything, having a shallow pitched gable roof and a Greek style portico with pediment over the front entry.

Large modern bow window on front facade, originally two windows as on opposite side of entry. Paired windows first floor with 6/6 sash. Two story shed-roofed addition at rear with enclosed porch on west side. Rectangular attic vent windows. Small paired windows over entry portico, probably larger originally.

A house very much altered from its original condition.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by Dr. Way, a Lee dentist, around 1862. Dr. Way sold his practice and moved from Lee in 1869. He died in 1878 of hydrophobia. When Dr. Way left Lee he sold the house to Capt. A.V. Shannon. Shannon was born in Northampton in 1836 and moved to Lee with his parents in 1848. He showed a rare talent for music and in 1857 organized Lee's first band, "Shannon's Brass Band". He served with the 49th Mass. Volunteers in the war, and returned to Lee to be superintendent of the Smith Paper Company's Eagle and Housatonic Mills. In 1867 he married Sarah Hyde, daughter of Alexander Hyde, and in 1892 sold the house to James Bryning and moved to the Hyde House.

James Bryning came to Lee from Philadelphia in 1888. He was superintendent of the Gray and Sons Marble Plant which dressed the marble used for the addition to the State Capitol in Boston and the Drexel Building in Philadelphia. He was a superb stone carver. In 1897 Bryning, Vincent Rambo, and F.S. Gross, all of Lee, were granted incorporation of the Stockbridge Marble Company with a capital stock of $20,000. The company operated the Freedley quarries in West Stockbridge. In 1900 Bryning returned to Philadelphia and died in 1910 at age 60. He sold the house in 1904 to James Seacord, a Lee jeweler.

James Seacord was a partner with E.R. Ingham in the jewelry business in the Dolan Block. The partnership dissolved in 1910 and Seacord continued by himself. He lived in the house until around 1920.

Since 1920 the house has had a number of short term occupants including Leroy Palmer who ran a pool hall in Memorial Hall, Paul Proverman who was a butcher in Main Street's Ram's Market, and George Keenan who managed the Lee Lumber Company on Center Street.

P.S. James Bryning is credited with the design of the Hyde School (Central School) - Form A-7

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 4/20/92, 1/20/97, 10/26/04, 1/26/10, 5/13/69, 1/30/78, 12/25/01, 5/14/02, 2/24/04, 5/4/10.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town: LEE

Property Address: 63 FRANKLIN STREET

Area(s): D

Form No.: 7-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Historical Significance

The James Bryning who lived in this house is also credited with the design of the Hyde School (Central School) – Form A-77
Written by the Keenan's in 1995
Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999

The home is now owned by George Keenan's son Jeff and his wife, Janice. They operate a bed and breakfast in the home.
Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 8 |

own Lee

ddress 69 Franklin Street

istoric Name E.H. Saunders House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner Edmund Saunders

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1856

Source Maps of Lee, 1853 & 1858

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric aluminum

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Aluminum siding

2½ story all at rear with garage

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting North side of upper Franklin Street between High and Cliffwood streets

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date November 10, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Colonial Revival house with gable roof and full veranda. Shaped shingle pediment at peak of front and side gable. Triple casement windows in attic. Shaped shingle pent roof over second story windows, front facade. Center and side chimney. First and second stories are clapboards with cornerboards. Two story Victorian bay west side. 1/1 window sash. Full veranda with turned wood posts and stick-style ballusters.

An unusual but attractive blend of several styles.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by William A. Stone in 1885. William Stone was one of Lee's leading contractors. He had charge of the construction of many of the principal builings in the area. He served the town as a selectman and assessor. He died at the house in May of 1900, the house going to his daughter, Mrs. Ella Fairchild.

In 1902 Mrs. Fairchild sold the house to Mark T. Robbins. Robbins moved to Lee in 1893. He was treasurer of the Hurlbut Paper Company of South Lee. Prior to moving into the Stone house, he had occupied the John Bottomley House on lower Franklin Street, soon to be moved to make way for the Greenock Inn. In addition to his job with Hurlbut, Robbins also managed The George K. Baird Paper Company in East Lee from about 1910 to 1920. In the early 1920's he became president of the Lee National Bank. He died around 1925. His wife Harriette continued to live in the house until around 1945.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 4/29/85, 5/30/1900, 3/29/93, 11/17/97, 11/4/08, 1/8/02.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 10 |

own Lee

ddress 81 Franklin Street

istoric Name Judge John Branning House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner J.S. Whitman

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1855

Source Maps of Lee, 1853 & 1858

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric aluminum siding

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Porch and second floor extesion

added east side

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting Northwest corner of Franklin and Cliffwood Streets

Recorded by Robert B. MacIntosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 24, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade. Aluminum siding. Italianate portico with pendented brackets, supported by square columns. Recessed sidelighted and overlighted front door. Italianate porch east side, now with enclosed second story balcony.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1855 by J.S. Whitman, about whom very little could be found. In the 1860's it became the home of John Branning. Branning was born in Armenia, N.Y. in 1816. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and practised in Monterey for several years before coming to Lee in 1853. In 1860 and again in 1866 he was elected State Representative, and in 1858 was elected State Senator. From 1869 until 1872 he served as selectman with I.H. Pixley and Elizur Smith. He succeeded Moses Pease as Justice of the Police Court from 1884-1891. During the Civil War Branning teamed up with Isaac Ives, William Taylor, and Harrison Garfield to form a company called the "Valley Guards", Branning being a captain. The Governor declined their services and the company was disbanded. Judge John Branning died in Lee in 1891. Following his death, his wife moved to Springfield to live with her daughter but kept ownership of the house until her death in 1907.

Next to occupy the house was Dr. William P. Wentworth who moved in in 1907. He had previously occupied the Hinckley place at the head of Franklin Street (see form D-14). He remained at the house only one year, moving to Cheshire in 1908. He had come to Lee in 1891 from Hinsdale, N.Y.

After Wentworth, the house was for many years the home of Clarence N. Durant who ran an insurance business with Edward F. Rogers and B.T. Gale in the Gleaner Block. Later he was also manager of the Lee office of the Western Union Telephone Company. He lived in the house until about 1945.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1853, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 2/4/91.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 19 |

Town Lee

Address 74 Franklin Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Elverton Gardner

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1897

Source Valley Gleaner 6/24/97

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of upper Franklin Street

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date November 8, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with full veranda. Shaped shingles in pediments with recangular attic vent windows. Five window asymmetrical front facade with shutters and 1/1 sash. Full veranda with square wooden posts and metal railings and ballusters. Side entry off west side of porch. Two story Victorian bay west side capped with pediment of shaped shingles. Lee marble foundation. Offset chimney.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Elverton Gardner was born in 1847 in Lee, the son of Isaac Gardner. He was for 19 years an employee of C.E. and W.B. Hull and also worked for the Eaton-Dikeman Paper Company. He bought his Franklin Street lot and built his house in 1897. He lived in it for only three years, dying of heart trouble in 1900 at age 53. His wife (Emma) continued to live in the house until her death around 1920, when the house was willed to their daughter Lillian. Lillian was the wife of Lindley T. Howes.

Lindley Howes was for many years a jeweler in the Dolan Block. He and Lillian lived in the house until around 1940 when they moved. The house was next occupied by Jesse B. Snow, a ticket agent at the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad depot in Lenox. He lived there only a short time. For many years spanning the '40's, '50's, and '60's the house was the home of Frank Campbell, a retired employee of the Eagle Mill.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1904 Map of Lee.
Valley Gleaner. 6/24/97, 8/29/1900.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1907-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 9 |

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date November 10, 1982

own Lee

ddress 75 Franklin Street

istoric Name

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1860

Source Lee maps, 1858, 1876

Style Gothic Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

porch enclosed

2½ story addition at rear with garage

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1/4

Setting North side of upper Fraklin Street immediately west of the Judge Branning house

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

2½ story Gothic Revival style house with four window symmetrical street facade and side entry. Steeply pitched gable roof with wall dormers for second floor windows over enclosed porch and entry. Two story ell at rear with entry, containing garage. Rectangular attic vent windows. Exterior now sheathed in asbestos siding.

One of very few Gothic Revival style houses to be found in the downtown area of Lee.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The style of this house and the history of building on upper Franklin Street point to an approximate building date of about 1860. The earliest residents of the house are not known. It is known that the house was owned in 1876 by A.M. Howk (Form D-6) and was later part of the Judge Branning estate (Form D-10). In June of 1894 the house was purchased by Rena Hurd, to be occupied by the families of L.F. Hurd (her father) and W.L. Nye (her brother-in-law). Rena Hurd was born in Lee in 1867. She was valedictorian of the Lee High School and was for many years a telegraph operator for Western Union. Her father, Lucius Francis Hurd, was born in Stanbridge, Canada in 1833. He moved to Lanesboro in 1835 and was a jeweler in Adams from 1858-1871. Before he came to Lee in 1876 he was a photographer in Greenwich, N.Y. His career in Lee was as a jeweler. He was responsible for raising money for the bell in the Methodist Church. His name was cast upon the bell in appreciation. William L. Nye came to Lee in 1880 from West Stockbridge to succeed S.B. Halsey, Jr. as telegraph operator at the Lee railroad depot. In 1883 he married Hattie Hurd, L.F. Hurd's oldest daughter, and in 1902 bought this house from Hattie's sister Rena. By then he had lived in it for 18 years. In 1886 he had been appointed station agent for the Housatonic R.R. Company depot at Lee. He held that job and continued to live in the house until the mid-1940's.
Several short term owners occupied the house in the late 1940's and 1950's. In 1960 the house was purchased by Walter J. DeFreest, an employee of the Dresser-Hull Company in Lee. He and his family still live there today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 8/13/02, 3/31/80, 6/20/83, 3/31/86, 6/13/94, 7/8/85, 3/26/02, 6/25/02.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
LEE

Property Address
90 FRANKLIN STREET

Area(s) D

Form No. 18-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Historical Significance

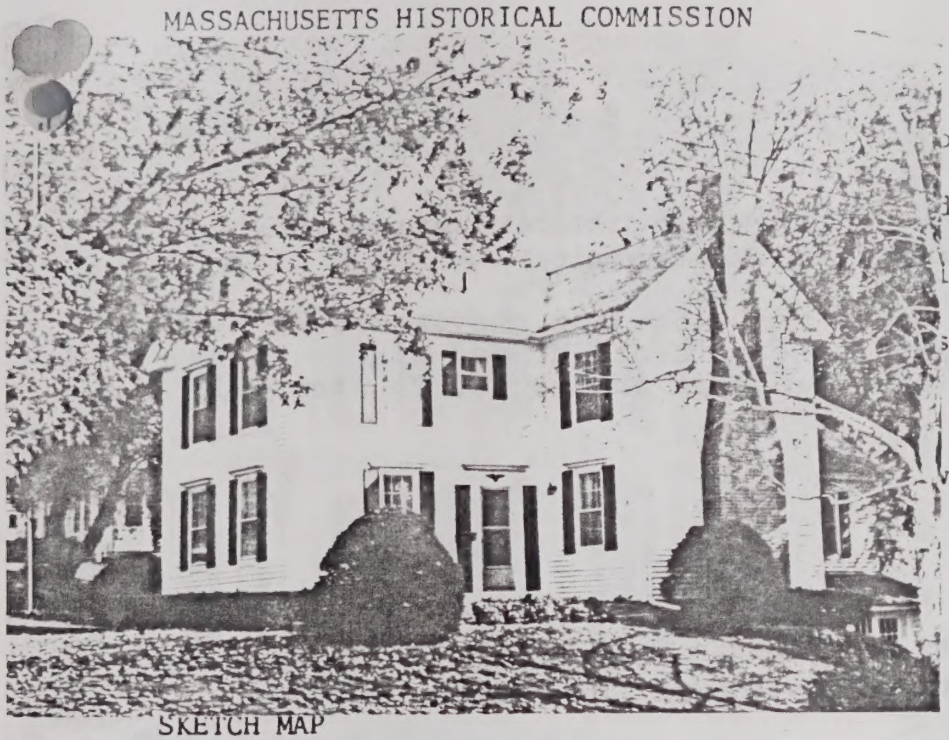
*The property was purchased by Paul C. Monachina and Carol L. Way in March of 1995. William Stone built the house for himself under the Homestead Exemption Act. The deed was signed on January 22, 1858. We have attached a true attested copy from the registry of Deeds. This transaction is recorded in Book 135 Page 410 at the Registry of Deeds. Written for the Plaque Program Order Form in 1995. The attested copy is attached to the order form. Written by Paul C. Monachina and Carol L. Way in 1995.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 18 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



own Lee

ddress 80 Franklin Street

istoric Name

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner William A Stone

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1860

Source Maps of Lee, 1858 & 1876

Style Greek Revival

Architect Wm A. Stone - builder

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of upper Franklin Street opposite the Judge John Branning House

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 24, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival house with addition. Asymmetrical L-shaped house with cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Molded window caps. Pilastered front entry. Exterior chimney on end gable. 2½ story ell to rear with garage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by William A. Stone around 1860. Stone was born in 1827 and moved to Lee around 1845. He became a leading construction contractor in the Lee area and had charge of the construction of many of the area's principal buildings. He was a selectman and an assessor for the Town. In 1885 he built another house for himself farther up on Franklin Street and sold his first house that same year to Pitkin H. Barnes.

Pitkin Barnes was born in Lanesboro in 1828. For twenty years he was an employee of William Taylor in Taylor's general store (see Form A-32). When Taylor died in 1878 Barnes purchased the business in partnership with J.W. Bassett, creating the firm of Barnes and Bassett. The firm lasted until Barnes retired in October 1885, the same year he bought the house. He died one year later in December of 1886. So respected was he in the business community of Lee that all businesses closed the day of his funeral. His wife, the former Clara M. Adams of Lee, continued to live in the house until around 1915.

Next to occupy the house was Dr. Charles W. Stratton, Jr. who made the house his home and office from about 1920 to 1937. In 1937 Stratton sold the house to his assistant, Lewis L. Miner, and returned to the Stratton homestead on Park Street. Miner lived there only a short time. In the early 1940's the house became the home of D. Alan Fraser, proprietor of Fraser Sales and Esso Station on Main Street. Fraser lived in the house for many years, into the 1970's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 4/1/85, 12/8/86.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 11 |

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 23, 1982

own Lee

ddress 93 Franklin Street

istoric Name Abner Rice House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner Rev. Amory Gale

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1854

Source valley Gleaner 7/15/03

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

2 story Victorian bay on front

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting The northeast corner of Cliffwood and Franklin Streets

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival house with pilasters, cornices, and pediment. Two story Victorian bay added to asymmetrical front facade. Portico supported by fluted columns of the Ionic order. Sidelighted and overlighted front entry. Rectangular attic vent window. Heavy molding in pediment. Victorian bay east side. 1½ story shed to rear. An outstanding building, well preserved.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state History and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1854 by Deacon Goddard of Worcester for the Rev. Amory Gale. Reverend Gale first visited Lee in 1850 to ascertain whether a large enough following existed in Lee for the establishment of a Baptist church. He found that there was and the church was founded that same year with Gale as its first pastor. Gale did not live for long in the house for by 1858 it was one of several houses owned by papermaker Benjamin Dean (see Form A-39). Dean sold the house to Elizur Smith (Form A-61) who leased it to Abner Rice. Rice bought the house from Smith in 1866.

Abner Rice was born in Wayland, Mass. in 1820. He graduated from Yale in 1844 and took a job as Principal of the Woburn Academy. From there he was Principal of Natick High School until 1862 when he moved to Lee to be the Principal of the Lee High School, a job he held until 1892. He was elected State Representative in 1893 and was a deacon of the Congregational Church for 33 years. He is recognized as Lee's greatest educator. A two story marble addition to the High School (now the Central School) built in 1917 was named for him. He died in 1908.

James A. Rice, Abner's son, took over the house when his father died. In 1883 James Rice had purchased the furniture business of B.T. Gale (see Form A-64). He continued in business as a furniture dealer and funeral director for many years until his death around 1937. The house was vacant for a while until purchased by Dr. Leo C. Mulloney. Dr. Mulloney was a dentist who had an office in the Park Building on Main Street. He was president of the Lee Chamber of Commerce. He lived in the house for over two decades.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1853, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 3/29/66, 9/16/08.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 12 |

Town Lee

Address 99 Franklin Street

Historic Name A.B. Clark House

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: [A] Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner Albert B. Clark

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1902

Source Valley Gleaner 12/31/02

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Henry S. Moul

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting North side of upper Franklin Street 2 houses east of Cliffwood Street

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 23, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Colonial Revival house. Lee marble front stoop, foundation and veranda. Clapboarded and shingled curved Victorian bay. Pent roof with pediment and gable above. Dentils under cornices. Cornerboards. Center chimney.

This house shows the departure from traditional styles that was somewhat popular in Lee at the turn of the century.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state History and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1850 Josiah A. Royce and Charles French came to Lee to begin a job printing business. The business was successful and in 1857 they founded Lee's first newspaper, The Valley Gleaner. J.A. Royce built a home on Franklin Street on this site. The property had just been openned up by John N. Pech who cut this extension of Franklin Street through what had previously bee[n] his cow pasture. The house that Royce built was very similar to that ow[ned] by the Blacks on Main Street (see form A-44). Royce lived there until 1876. The house was purchased in 1876 by Albert B. Clark, a prominent Lee lawyer. In 1887 he put a gable roof on the house (previously a flat roof) and in 1889 built a barn. Finally in 1902 he moved the old house to Cliffwood Street, where it was occupied by the druggist Heebner, to make room for a new house. The new house was completed in 1902.

The new house was designed by Henry S. Moul of Lee and Hudson, N.Y., and was built by Z.Harding and Son of Lee. The east veranda, front porch, pillars, and foundation were all of Lee marble. The entire first floor was finished in quartered oak, and the second floor in cypress. All floors were hardwood.

A.B. Clark had a distinguished career in Lee. He was a State Representative, a Justice of the Lee Court, and was President of the Berkshire Bar Association. He died around 1937. His widow Lillian continued to live in the house until the mid-1940's.

For many years it was the home of William and Gertrude Clarke. Mr. Clarke was proprietor of the Lee Lumber Company and a director of the Lee National Bank.

Today it is the home of popular Lee painting contractor Alan Sparks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1853, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 12/31/02, 9/13/82, 5/7/02, 7/15/03, 11/4/96, 5/18/81, 5/[illegible]
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 13 |

own Lee

ddress 107 Franklin Street

istoric Name Franklin Gibbs House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

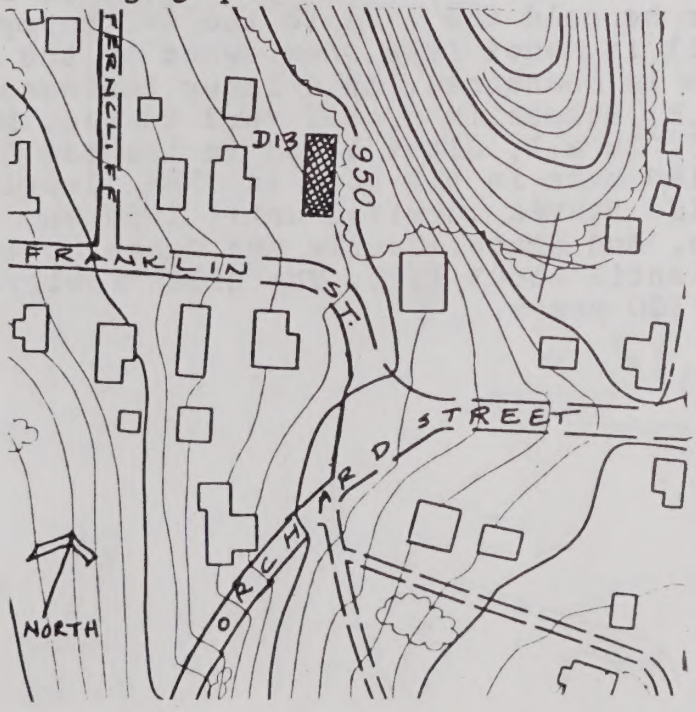
Private organization

Public

Original owner Franklin W. Gibbs

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1853

Source Valley Gleaner 7/15/03

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting North side of upper Franklin Street at the turn to Orchard Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 24, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival house with asymmetrical five window front facade. Sidelighted and overlighted front entry. Pilasters, cornices, and returns. Carpenter's Gothic style veranda and jogged pavillion on west side. Arch-shaped attic vent window.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1853 by Franklin W. Gibbs. It was the first house built on upper Franklin Street which had just been cut through a cow pasture by landowner John N. Peck. Franklin Gibbs was born in Blandford, Mass. in 1810. He came to Lee where he owned and operated a paper mill at Pleasant Valley. Later he sold the mill to the Smith Paper Company. The mill was the Valley Mill in Lenox Dale, now owned by the Kimberly Clark Corporation. Today it is abandoned. In a later business venture, Gibbs was a partner with A.M. Holmes in a coal yard in Lee. He sold out his share to Holmes in 1873. In all, Gibbs lived in Lee for 34 years. He came to Lee in 1853 and died here in his home in 1888, leaving his wife and three daughters. His wife Flavia survived until 1893 and left the house to daughters Helen, Carrie, and Grace. Carrie and Grace continued to live in the house for many years until about 1953. The Gibbs family had built the house and occupied it for 100 years.



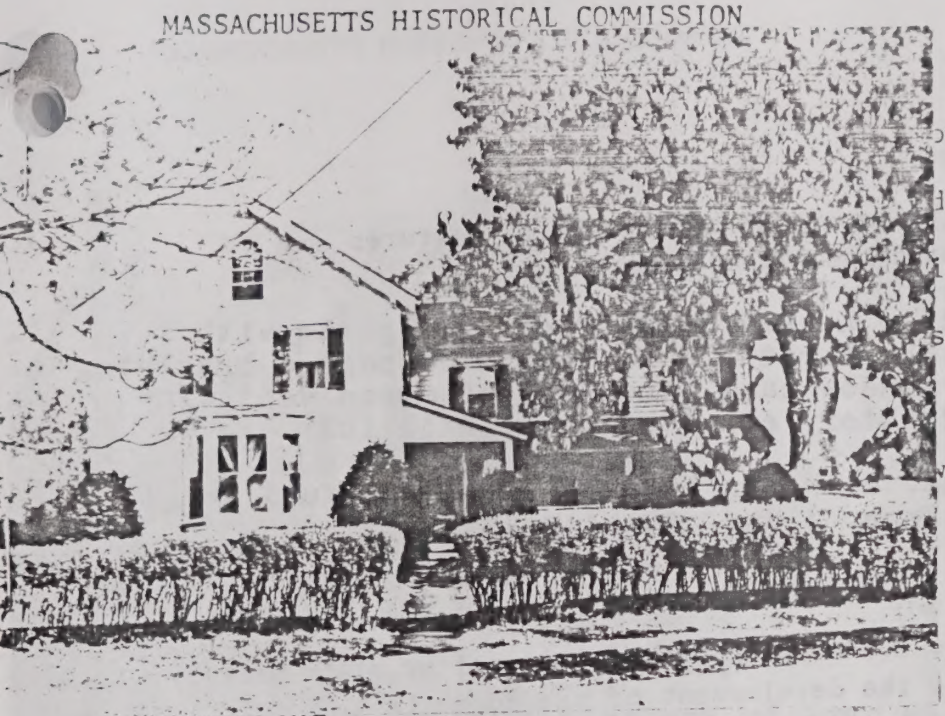
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1853, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 7/15/03, 6/27/88, 1/11/93.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee, (1878) p.306.
Directories of the Town of Lee. 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 14 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



own Lee

ddress 115 Franklin Street

istoric Name W.H. Eaton House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Benjamin A Morey

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1855

Source 1858 Map of Berk. Cty.

Style Italianate

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting At the top of Franklin St., Looking down Franklin St to the Village

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 23, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Italianate style house. Symmetrical end gable with a bracketed Victorian bay on the first floor. Simulated paired brackets, cornices, and cornerboards. Window caps. Arch-shaped attic vent window with molded window cap. 2½ story ell south side with full veranda.

A well preserved old house with a great view down the full length of Franklin Street to the village. A desirable location.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state History and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house was built around 1855 by Benjamin A. Morey (see form A-9). After several years it was bought by Benjamin Dean, an early Lee papermaker (see form A-39). After Dean it was the home for many years of C.E. Hinckley. Hinckley bought the house in 1866. In 1874 he and W.J. Bullard opened a butcher shop in the basement of the newly completed Memorial Hall. In 1882 Hinckley bought out his partner and continued to run the shop until 1889 when he sold it to C.N. Foote. Two years later he was elected State Representative. In 1902 the house was sold to William H. Eaton. In 1891 William Eaton came from Connecticut and teamed with W. Aden Dikeman of Lee to purchase the vacant Housatonic Paper Mill, creating the Eaton-Dikeman Paper Company. Eaton was the president. The business was successful and by 1920 was a major producer of industrial filter papers and blotting paper. It was destroyed by fire in 1932. Rather than rebuild, Eaton relocated his company in Mt. Holly Springs, Pennsylvania. The house was sold to Walter D. Ingram of the Brightwater Paper Company and then in 1940 was sold to Edward A. Sitzer. Sitzer had been Vice-President of the Eaton-Dikeman Company and went on to become president of the Hurlbut Paper Company in South Lee. He died around 1960. His wife Wilma continued to live in the house until she moved in 1980.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee. 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 7/5/03, 4/23/02, 4/3/07, 3/1/66, 3/19/74, 3/31/82, 9/25/89, 1/7/91.
Consolati, See All The People, (1977) p. 213-215.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 15 |

own Lee

ddress 41 Orchard Street

istoric Name Willard F. Smith House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Willard Smith

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1903

Source Valley Gleaner 2/3/04

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Joseph MacArthur Vance

Exterior wall fabric Weatherboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting Orchard Street at the corner of Franklin Street, overlooking the village

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date October 23, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Colonial Revival style house. Asymmetrical front facade with exterior chimney. Entry in leaded glass. Four window bay. Two dormers on front of house. Two window bay north side.

A fine house typifying the diverse styling common in Lee around the turn of the century.

Joseph MacArthur Vance was a prominent Berkshire architect who did most of his work in and around Pittsfield.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state History and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Willard F. Smith was born in Lee in 1875, the son of Dewitt Smith of the Smith Paper Company (see Form A-1). He graduated from Cornell University and was admitted to the New York bar in 1897. He returned to Lee that same year to work for the Smith Paper Company under his father and his uncle Wellington Smith. He was appointed president of the company in 1914 following his father's death. He retired from active business in 1926 following the sale of the Smith Paper Company to the British-American Tobacco Company. He was a director of both the Lee Savings and Lee National Banks. He died in Lee in 1933 and was buried at Lee's Fairmount Cemetery.

He built this house in 1903. It was designed by James MacArthur Vance of pittsfield, and built by D.F. Hickey of Great Barrington. The mason work was by A.F. Leonard of North Adams. When first built it commanded views of the Tyringham Valley, Highlawn Farm, and the Taconic Range. The growth of forest has since obscured the views. The foundation is of bluestone from the Wild quarry. The floors are hardwood. The halls, main staircase, and living room are of weathered oak. The dining room is Flemish oak, and the bedrooms are white enamel. There was a billiard room and three full bathrooms. Willard Smith lived in the house only 12 years. Around 1915 he built another house on Summer Street called "Ledgelands" and moved into it. His Orcard Street house became the home of Leighton C. VanTrump and his wife Vesta. VanTrump was an employee of the Smith Paper Company. He lived in the house until around 1952 when it was bought by David Bravo, an engineer for General Electric in Pittsfield.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Map of Lee, 1904.
Valley Gleaner. 2/3/04, 12/15/33.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1907-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 16 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

wn Lee

dress 100 Franklin Street

storic Name

e: Original Residence

Present Residence

nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Mrs. F. Savage

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1896

Source Valley Gleaner 1/16/96

Style American Shingle

Architect Higgins of Gt. Barr.-builder

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle/ clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of upper Franklin Street on the corner of Orchard Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date November 10, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

RCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story American Shingle style house. First floor sheathed in clapboards. Shingled pediments all four sides. Shed dormers and gable dormers. Offset chimneys. Shingled entry porch with roof supported by round columns. Covered balcony over entry porch with roof also supported by round columns. Large two story porch east side, the lower story open, the upper story enclosed. 1/1 window sash. Lee marble foundation.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Mrs. Frank Savage had this house built in 1896, intending to lease lease it out as a generator of income. The contractor was Higgins of Great Barrington. The lot was purchased in 1879 from the estate of the late William Taylor (see Form A-32). Frank Savage was born in 1852 and came to Lee in 1875. He was a teller at the Lee National Bank from 1875-1899, the year he died. In 1880 he married Alice Morey.

The first occupant of the house was William H. Eaton, president of the Eaton-Dikeman Paper Company (see Form D-14), followed by Gilbert Clark, a chemist for the Smith Paper Company. Clark lived in the house from 1918-1936. Next was Frank J. Diamond, a cashier at the Lee National Bank, who lived there from 1937-1959. In the 1960's the house was the home of Theodore J. Wassell, proprietor of the Lee Pharmacy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Map of Lee, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 1/16/96, 10/29/79, 5/10/99.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: LEE

Property Address: 120 FRANKLIN STREET

Area(s): D

Form No.: 16-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Historical Significance

*The house was purchased in 1979 by Paul and Mary-Lou Antoniazzi. .*
*The last renovations to the exterior were that it was painted in 1990. Written by the Antoniazzi's in 1995.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 20 |

Town Lee

Address 68 Franklin Street

Historic Name G.T. Gillmor House

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner George Gillmor

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1897

Source Valley Gleaner 3/31/97

Style Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of upper Franklin Street

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date November 11, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story American Shingle style house. Gable roof with gable and shed dormers and a three story tower with conical turret on northwest corner. Two story Victorian bay west side with paired windows. Offset chimney. Shed-roofed porch at entry supported by turned wood posts. Many large windows with 1/1 sash. Entire exterior is sheathed in wooden shingles.

Similar to the J.H. Casey House on Main Street, built in 1896. Originally the house had a full veranda with turned posts and ballusters, covering the entire front and west sides.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Theodore J. Gray was a Lee merchant who, in 1884, entered into a partnership with I.G. Perry of Great Barrington to open a jewelry store in Lee. Mr. Perry left the partnership in 1893, with Gray continuing the business by himself. In 1898, Gray contracted with G.P. Markham of Lee (Form A-23) to build this house. The house was designed by Markham and built on land purchased from G.T. Gillmor (Form D-20). T.J. Gray continued to operate his jewelry store until about 1915. He died around 1920.

Next to occupy the house was Calvin C. Yates, President of the Eaton-Dikeman Paper Company of Lee. He lived in the house until 1932 when the mill was burned to the ground. It is presumed that he moved with the company to Pennsylvania following the fire. The house was vacant for several years in the 1930's and since around 1940 has been the home of a number of short term owners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1904 Map of Lee.
Valley Gleaner. 4/16/84, 8/9/93, 3/9/98, 3/1/99.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1907-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 22 |

n Lee

ress Whiteholm Road

toric Name Hillcrest

: Original Summer Residence

Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Peter DeBaun

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1901

Source Valley Gleaner 2/7/190-

Style Queen Anne

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting At the crest of Whiteholm Road overlooking downtown Lee

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 10, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story multiple gabled Queen Anne style house. Dormers and false towers. Full veranda, stick style. Exposed brick chimney. Exterior sheathed in shaped shingles. A "cottage".

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was either built or altered from an existing house by Peter DeBaun around 1901. DeBaun first came to Lee in February of 1900, at that time leasing a house owned by a Mr. Finn with an option to buy. It is not known whether or not this house is that of Mr Finn. Peter DeBaun was the owner of a large printing house, Peter DeBaun & Company, of New York City. He retired from the business in 1910.

By the early 1920's the house was the home of Charles and Hazel Donahoe. Charles was Treasurer and Secretary of the Smith Paper Company. The house was evertually inherited by his son, Henry, who still lives there today. He is a lawyer who keeps his office in the Park Building on Main Street.

BLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

[illegible] map of Lee.

[illegible]ley Gleaner, 2/7/[illegible], 10/26/[illegible].

[illegible] of the Town of Lee, [illegible].

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no |
|---|---|
| D | 23 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

wn Lee

dress Whiteholm Road

storic Name Wellington Smith, Jr House

e: Original Residence

Present Residence.

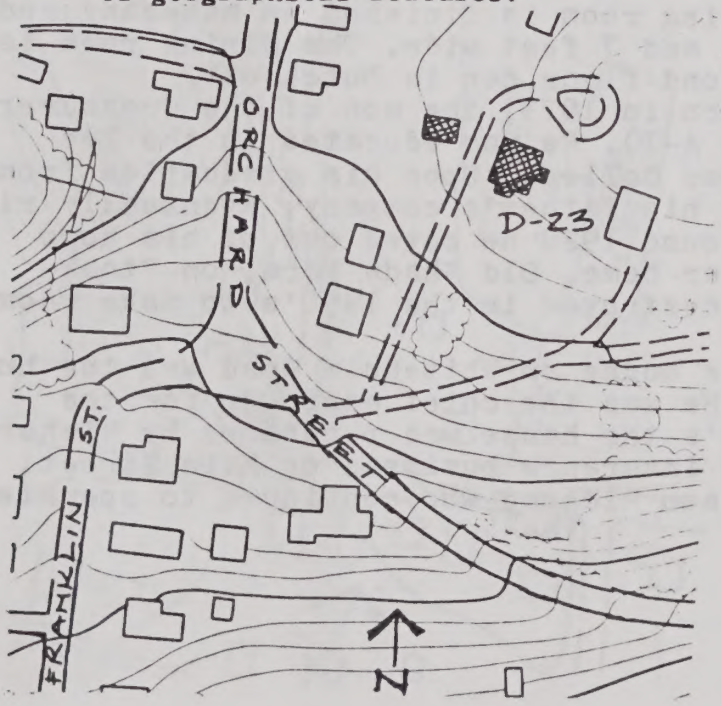
nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization ____

Public ____

Original owner Wellington Smith

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1905

Source Valley Gleaner 12/27/05

Style Neo-Colonial

Architect Joseph MacArthur Vance

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Carriage barn

Major alterations (with dates) ____

Moved ____ Date ____

Approx. acreage 1

Setting At the crest of the hill on Whiteholm Road overlooking Downtown Lee.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 8, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Neo-Colonial house with an extended Greek Revival portico at entry. Four Ionic columns support the cornice and pediment of the portico containing fan light and dentils. Symmetrical window layout in front facade with offset entry. Pyramidal roof with colonial style dormers. Offset brick chimney. 2½ story ell to rear. Side veranda.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built for Wellington Smith Jr. in 1905. The architect was Joseph MacArthur Vance of Pittsfield. The builder was Z. Harding and Son of Lee. The main house measures 45' X 45' and rests on a foundation of bluestone. The front porch measures 10' X 17'. The house has 13 rooms. The main living room is finished in mahogany and has a fireplace that is 7½' high and 7 feet wide. The dining room is finished in weathered oak. A second floor den is Dutch oak.

Wellington Smith Jr. was born in 1879, the son of the Treasurer of the Smith Paper Company (Form A-1). He was educated in the Lee schools and then attended Williams College. Upon his graduation from college he entered the employ of his father's company, eventually rising to the position of Secretary. Around 1928 he moved out of his home on Whiteholm Road and into another home, Old Shade Farm, on Stockbridge Road. Old Shade Farm was destroyed in the 1950's to make room for the Massachusetts Turnpike.

In the 1930's and 1940's the house on Whiteholm Road was the home of Roland and Madeline Packard. He was the chief engineer for the Smith Paper Company. In the 1950's the house was purchased by Richard and Alvise Viale. Richard ran an insurance business on Main Street. Today the house is owned by his son Richard who continues to operate the business. Paul?

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Valley Gleaner, 12/27/05, 8/24/04, 5/17/05.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 24 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress Orchard Street

toric Name The Bowen House

: Original Farm house

Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner _____ Stone

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1780

Source Valley Gleaner 11/21/06

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Aluminum

Outbuildings

Garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Second story added, veranda adde

1½ story addition at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting North side of Orchard St.

Between St. Mary's School and the

top of Franklin Street

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 10, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade. Full veranada. False dormers on roof. One story Victorian bay east side. 1½ story ell at rear with side entry. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns.

House altered from a 1¼ story clapboard farmhouse with massive center chimney in 20th century, probably around 1920.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1780 by a man named Stone. It was bought by Henry Bowen, a native of Roxbury, who came to Lee in 1815. He married Lydia Barlow whose father Peleg Barlow, a Revolutionary War soldier, had bought the house from Stone in 1803. Mr Bowen never knew who built the house, but assumed that it was Mr. Stone. According to the Valley Gleaner of 11/21/06 the house "must have been built at the same time as the Peter Wilcox house...soon after the incorporation of the Town." Henry Bowen was a farmer. He died at his farm house in 1872 at age 86. The house was inherited by his son John.

John W. Bowen was born in the house February 4, 1823. He too was a farmer. His farm at one time was bordered by Orchard, Greylock, and East Center Streets, and by Fern Cliff, including Peter's Cave. His wife, the former Hannah Barbour, was from a Pennsylvania family of papermakers. They were married for 52 years, until Hannah died in 1900. John Bowen died in November of 1906 at age 83. Since about 1903 the farm had been owned by his son-in-law John A. Decker of Millinocket, Maine. John Bowen's daughter Nellie, a school teacher, continued to live in the house until she was married in in 1908 and moved to Greylock Street.

From 1908 until the early 1970's the house was the home of Edwardand Elizabeth White. Edward was a painter and paper hanger. He is responsible for the changes that converted the the old 1½ story farm house to the present structure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 4/18/72, 11/21/06, 10/21/08.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town
LEE

Property Address
85 ORCHARD STREET

Area(s) Form No.
D 24-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Historical Significance

*The number of the house is 85 Orchard St. Neal and Barbara Clark purchased the house in February 1975. The last renovations to the exterior were in the late 1970's when vinyl siding was added to the exterior. A new roof was put on in 1994. Written by the Clark's in 1995*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 25 |

Lee

ess Orchard Street

oric Name Milo Graves House

Original Residence

Present Residence

rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Milo Graves.

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1836

Source Valley Gleaner 9/21/98

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
1½ story ell at rear; porch added; portico enclosed.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of Orchard St. opposite St. Mary's Parochial School.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 16, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a six window asymmetrical front facade. Cornices, cornerboards, and pediment. Roman-arched attic vent window with molded cap. Windows have 6/6 sash. Lee marble foundation. Greek Revival portico over front entry, now enclosed. Rear end chimney. Open veranda west side with entry. 2½ story ell at rear east side.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house is presumed to have been built by Milo Graves in 1836, the year he married Martha P. Clark of Lee. Milo Graves was a native of West Stockbridge, born 1813. He lived in Lee nearly his entire life. He was a millwright and carpenter. He had two daughters. One daughter, Carrie, was a school teacher in Lee. The other daughter became Mrs. DeWitt S. Smith (see Form A-1). Martha Graves died in 1893. Milo died in 1898 at age 85. The house was inherited by his daughter Carrie. Carrie continued to live in the house until 1910 when she sold it to William W. Maclay of Detroit. Mr. Maclay was a civil engineer and a man of means. He bought other property in the Berkshires. The house was remodelled by Maclay before he occupied it in 1910. He and his wife Marion lived there until the late 1920's.

For several years in the early 1930's the house was vacant until purchased by Robert and Alice Linn. Robert was a doctor. The Linn's used the house as a summer home only a few years. By 1942 it was vacant again. In the mid-1940's the house was purchased by Frederick C. Holmes who worked for the Smith Paper Company as an engineer. By 1957 the house was the home of Alfred and Mary Turner. Alfred was a teacher at the Lee High School and was also an agent for the Lawrence V. Toole Real Estate Agency. He was a member of the Lee Planning Board. Later he became guidance director at Lenox High School. The Turners still live in the house today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 149.
Valley Gleaner, 9/21/95, 2/2/16.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1[illegible]5-1968.
Mrs. John Blache, Assistant Librarian, Lee Library.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 26 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address 134 Orchard Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Hugh Kane

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1870

Source Valley Gleaner 6/14/13

Style Stick Style

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

Outbuildings Barn, stable

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting SE corner of Orchard and Greylock Streets, opposite the Lee High School

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date December 20, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Stick Style house. Gables with carved vargeboards. Symmetrical window layout. Shingled exterior. Hooded front entry in shed-roofed addition on east side.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1870 by Hugh Kane. Hugh Kane was born in Ireland in 1833 and came to America at age 6. He grew up in Brooklyn where he learned the stone cutter's trade, eventually rising to the position of foreman for the prominent building firm of Wilson & Edwards. In that capacity he was sent to Lee to supervise the cutting of stone at Lee's old York Quarry. He soon bought a farm on Maple Street near the Fairmount Cemetery where his wife gave birth to a son Michael. Later he bought the old Barlow farm on the corner of Orchard and Greylock streets and built his new house, about 1870. His wife eventually returned to Brooklyn but Hugh remained in Lee where the fresh air aided his poor health. He died in June of 1913 of lung failure.

Michael Kane was born in Lee in 1862 in the farmhouse on Maple St. He was educated at the Lee schools and afterwards entered the employ of Sparks and Casey, grocers. As a young man he also worked at both the Housatonic and Hurlbut Mills. Finally he joined John Daley in the livery business. Daley & Kane operated their business out of a stable located behind the Morgan House. After many years Kane retired and lived with his father on their Orchard Street farm. He was a popular Selectman for twelve years and also a successful potato farmer. He was known locally as "the potato king". He died in the house his father had built, May 1930.

Next to occupy the house were Albert and Evelyn Clark. Albert was a lawyer in practice with his father A.B. Clark (see Form D-12). He was also a special justice of the Lee Court. Evelyn ran a florist business out of a greenhouse attached to the house (removed 1982). The Clarks lived in the house until the 1970's. Today it is the home of Joseph and Lynn Toole. Joe operates a real estate and insurance business (Form A-30).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1904 Map of Lee.
Valley Gleaner, 5/9/30, 6/4/13.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no |
|---|---|
| D | 27 |

Town Lee

Address 87 Maple Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

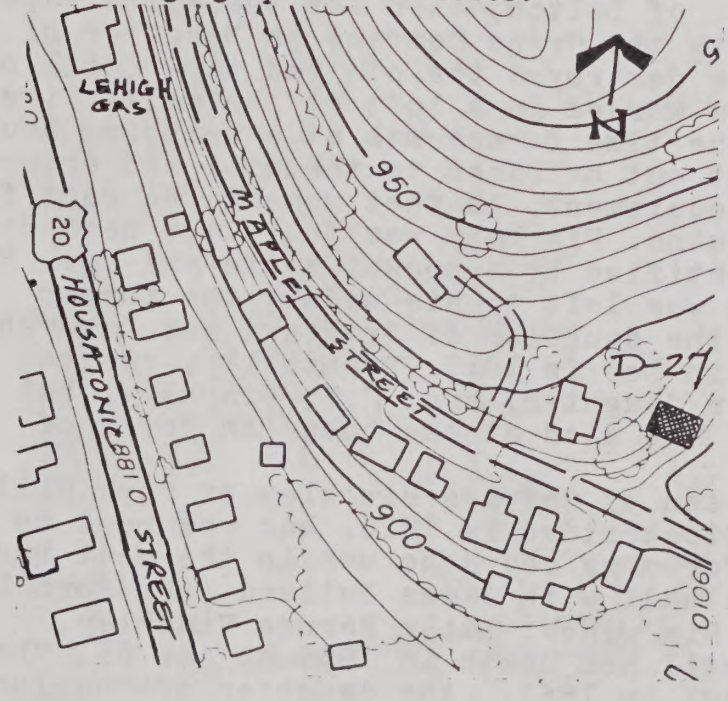
Private organization

Public

Original owner

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1815-1820

Source Style

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Porch added at front; bay window added east side.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting North side of Maple St. between Orchard and Greylock Streets.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 10, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story Federal cape. Originally had a four window symmetrical front facade with center entry. The entry has been removed and replaced with a small window. Center chimney. Two symmetrically placed gable dormers in roof on front facade. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Side entry, east side, with overlights.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

It is not precisely known when this house was built or by whom. Its style indicates a building date somewhere around 1825. It rests on land that was originally part of the large holdings of the Foote family, (Forms D-29 and D-31). It is known however that much of the Foote land was sold off to early settlers, so this was probably not a Foote house. By about 1860 it was the home of Maria Houston. Maria Houston was born in the Alger Furnace section of Stockbridge in 1840. She taught school in Stockbridge and then came to Lee in 1860. She was one of nine heirs to the Houston Farm, which stretched from Greylock Street to the Foote's Maple Hill Farm. She held a 1/3 interest in the property. The farm in 1910 had two of Lee's earliest houses. This house is presume to be one of them. In 1899 Maria Houston Married Frank Armstrong and continued to live in the house. She died in 1910 at her home (called Houston Hill) after a year of paralysis. That same year Frank Armstrong sold the farm for $3200 to five sons of the late Hugh Houston (Maria's brother). For the most part the house was rented out to various farmers during the first half of this century.

CORRECTION: The house was originally owned by Fenner Foote, one of Lee's Revolutioary War soldiers. According to Hyde, "Fenner Foote was one who shared the privations and perils of the disastrous expedition to Canada, in the winter of 1776-7. A part of Colonel Patterson's command at Dorchester Heights volunteered for the expedition to Quebec, under Arnold, up the Kennebec and through the wilderness. Fenner Foote used to say that he suffered more in this expedition than to have died twice."

P.S. Hugh Houston born Londonderry, Ireland. Settled with family in Housatonic. Worked for Tanner & Perkins as young man. Owned 1200 acres on Greenwater Pond. Connecticut's Farmington River rose from spring in his cellar.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 3/20/07, 12/27/99, 3/23/10, 5/18/10.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 154.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form |
|---|---|
| D | 29 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address Maple Street

Historic Name Jonathan Foote Hous

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

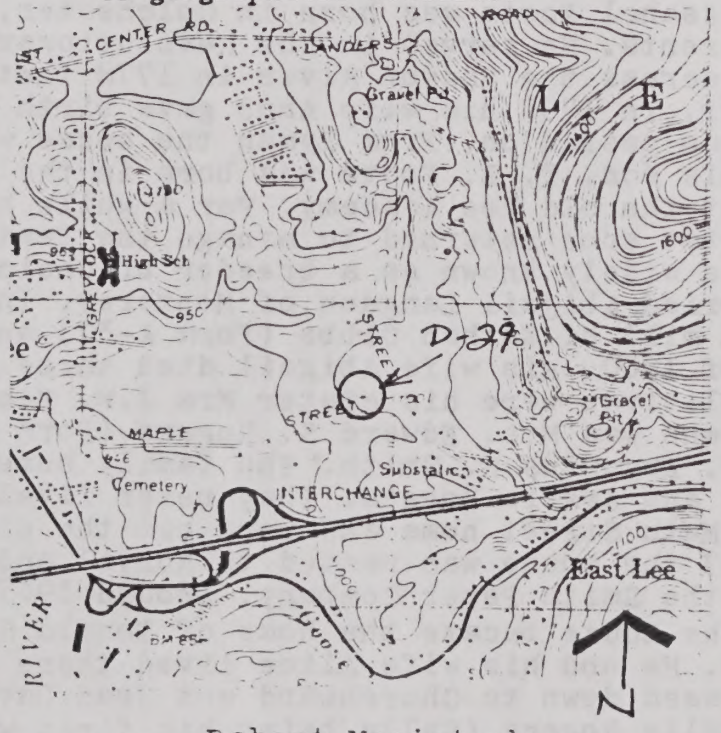
Private organization

Public

Original owner Jonathan Foote

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1778

Source Valley Gleaner 1/24/97

Style Georgian

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Attached garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Porch added east side, 1920's.

1½ story addition at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2

Setting NW corner of Maple and Ea

Streets.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date December 21, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Georgian style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Massive center chimney. Row of five lights over entry. Architrave over door. 1920's Doric style porch added east side. 1½ story addition at rear with attached garage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Jonathan Foote came to Lee about 1770 from Connecticut. He was descended from Nathaniel Foote who came to Connecticut from England in 1633. Nathaniel's wife was descended from Cotton Mather. Jonathan built a small log cabin in 1772 and in 1778 built the main part of this house. It was passed down to his son Asahel. Asahel Foote was born in Colchester, Ct. in 1763, coming to Lee with his parents. He served in the Revolutionary War and helped lay the great chain across the Hudson River in 1778 that kept the British from sailing upriver. In 1798 his wife Anne gave birth to a son, Lyman, to whom the house was passed on. From Lyman the house was passed on to Theron L. Foote, his son. T. L. Foote was born in the house July 9, 1835. He was educated at the old Lee Academy. For a while as a young man he lived in New York but soon returned to manage the family farm. For almost 40 years he was widely known as a breeder of choice Ayrshire cattle. In 1860 he married Abigail Langdon of Monterey. In 1874 he purchased the East Lee grist mill of Nathan Gibbs (Form A-37) and ran the mill until he died in May of 1900. His wife Abigail died three years later. Among their surviving relatives were his sister Mrs. J.W. Bassett (Form A-28), a daughter Jessie who was Mrs. Edward S. Rogers (Form A-38), and a daughter Anna who was Mrs. Augustus R. Smith. The family homestead was passed down to Edward and Jessie Rogers. They never lived in the house, opting to stay in their Main Street home and rent out the old farm house. From about 1920-1937 the house was rented to Norval and Mabel Busey. Norval was president of the Smith Paper Company. Around 1937 he moved to Stockbridge Road and the house became the home of Donald S. Rogers, son of Edward and Jessie Rogers. He and his wife Alice lived there until the late 1960's. It then was passed down to Churchward and Jean Davis. Jean is the daughter of Donald and Sally Rogers (Sally being his first wife). Jean still lives there today. The house has been in the same family for over 200 years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 156, 186.
Valley Gleaner, 11/24/97, 5/16/1900, 2/11/03.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town
LEE

Property Address
NOW 1 EAST

STREET
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) D
Form No. 29-3

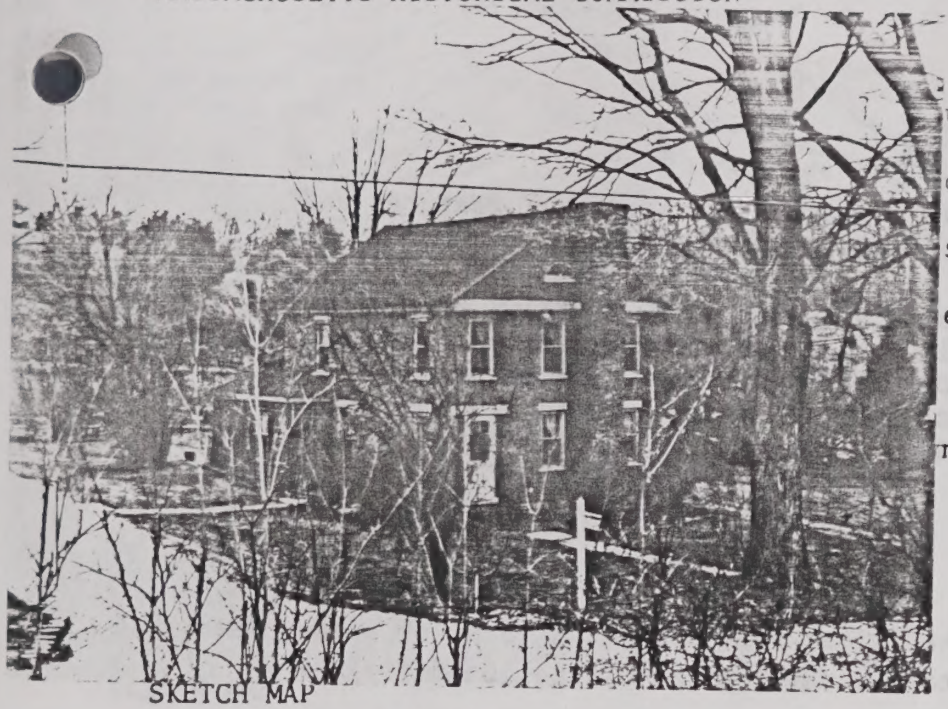
Address: *The address is 1 East Street and not Maple Street.*

*Historical Significance*
*The house is owned by Gerard and Margaret Dietemann. We purchased the house in 1988. The last renovations to the exterior are yearly since 1989 (porch, roof, sills, paint, garage doors, stone drive, etc.) The porch no longer has Doric pillars. Written by the Dietemann's in 1995.*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 30 |



wn Lee

dress Maple Street

storic Name Erastus Hall House.

e: Original Farm house

Present Residence

nership: ☒ Private individual

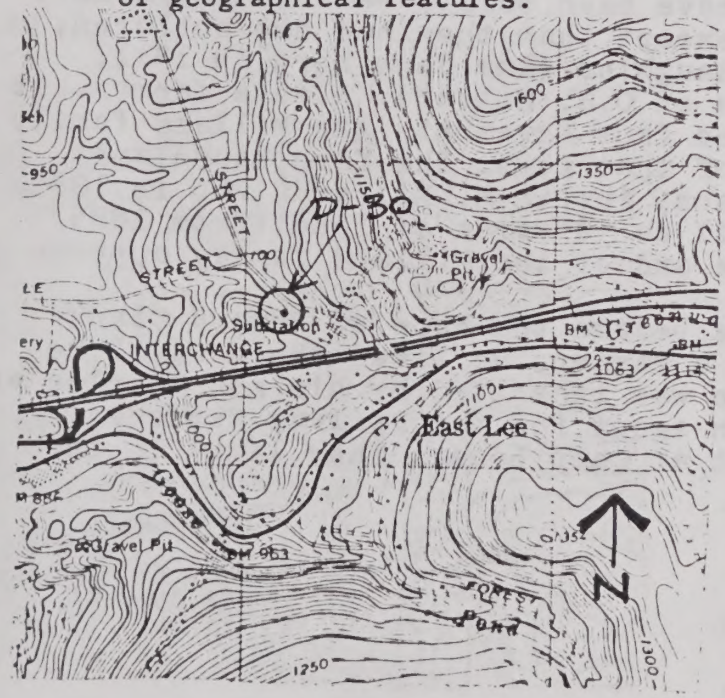
Private organization

Public

Original owner Erastus C. Hall (?

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1833

Source Lee Vital Stats to 1850

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Brick

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)

1½ story wood ell at rear, Vict. bay added southwest corner, ext. brick chimney added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting The east end of Maple St. just before it rises over the Mass. Turnpike.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 13, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A brick 2½ story Federal style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade. Marble lintels and watercourses. Pediment with center fan light. Added exterior brick chimney. 1½ story wood ell to rear. Victorian bay southwest corner of main house. Marblw walks.

One of very few Federal style houses in Lee that are constructed of brick.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The 1858 map of Lee shows this house belonging to E.C. Hall. Erastus C. Hall married Elizabeth Howard in Lee in 1833. It is presumed that this house was built at that time, although it was perhaps a little late for a Federal style house to have been built. Hall was a farmer. Little more is known of the Halls except that they had two children, a son William born in 1836, and a daughter Alma Jane born in 1841.

By 1876 the house was the home of O.S. Millard, also a farmer. It is believed that Millard came to Lee from Egremont, the Millard family being an old and prominent family of that town. The farm house and farm were passed down to Millard's son, Austin M. Millard, who in 1885 owned two houses in the area as well as 50 acres of land. From 1885 until 1910 the history of the house and of the Millard family appears lost.

Around 1910 the old farm house became the home of Edward Clark and his wife Anna. Clark, too, was a farmer. He lived there until he died in the early 1950's. The house was inherited by his son Charles and Charles' wife Doris. Charles was an agent for the Railway Express Agency and later was superintendent at Camp Lenox. They lived in the house until about 1966.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County, p. 156.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 31 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ess East Street

oric Name Mountain View

Original Farm house

Present Residence

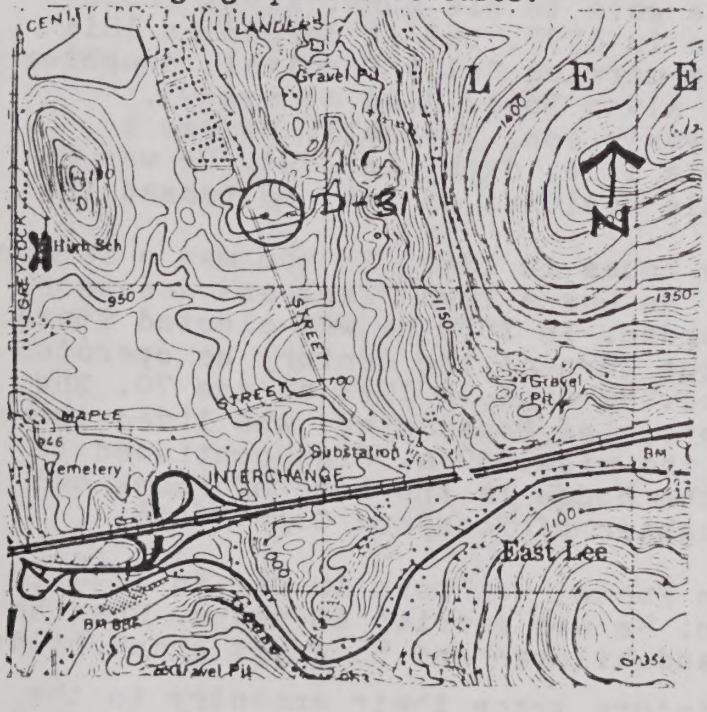
rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Alvan Foote

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1814

Source Valley Gleaner 7/22/03

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates) 1½ story ell added at rear with added dormer. Greek Revival portico added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting East side of East Street between Maple Street and East Center Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 15, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade and center entry. Greek Revival style portico with pediment over entry. Cornices, cornerboards, and pediment. 12/12 sash in upper windows; 6/6 sash in lower windows. Marble foundation. Twin end chimneys.

1½ story ell added at rear with dormer to ell added at later date.

Avery fine and well preserved early 19th century Federal house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1814 by Alvan Foote. He was the son of Jonathan Foote (Form D-29) who came to Lee in 1757 from Colchester, Connecticut and bought 1,200 acres. Some of his land he sold to settlers, some he kept for himself, and some he gave to his sons. Alvan Foote originally built a house on this site in 1797, but it burned in 1814 when this house was built. In 1797 he married Sally Percival, daughter of Captain Elisha Percival of Lenox. Alvan Foote died at age 95.

The house was passed down to Alvan's son, Marshall. He was a farmer who lived on the farm his whole life, dying in 1894. He was 88 years old, then the oldest native male resident of Lee. He passed the house on to his son Charles.

Charles N. Foote was born in the house in 1848. He too was a farmer. He was also very active in politics. He was a Town Clerk and assessor. For a time he was a fish and game warden. In 1889 he was elected State Representative. For a while around the turn of the century he operated the old house as a summer guest house. He died in 1918 at age 70. The house was inherited by Leon C.W. Foote, Lee Postmaster, who lived there with his wife Olga until he died in the mid-1940's. Olga continued to live there until the 1970's. Today the house is the home of Frank and Marion Carrington. Marion is the daughter of Leon and Olga Foote.

P.S. The house's first owner, Alvan Foote, was born in Lee in 1777 in the log house of his father Jonathan. He was married 68 years. When he died in 1872 at age 95 he had 29 grandchildren and 55 great grandchildren

These prominent families in Lee's history trace their ancestry to the Foote family: Smith, Clark, Rice, Robbins, Gale, Ball, Bassett, Hamblin, Hurlbut, Gibbs, Nye, Bradley, Morey, Hitchcock, Easton, Barlow, Ives, Hull, Chaffee, Hyde, Taylor, Baldwin, Merrell, Savage, White, and Kilbon.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 7/22/03, 4/18/94, 9/12/72, 2/1/11.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.
Mrs. John Blache, Assistant Librarian, Lee Library.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no |
|---|---|
| D | 32 |

n Lee

ress Reservoir Road

toric Name Codding-Leahy House

: Original Residence

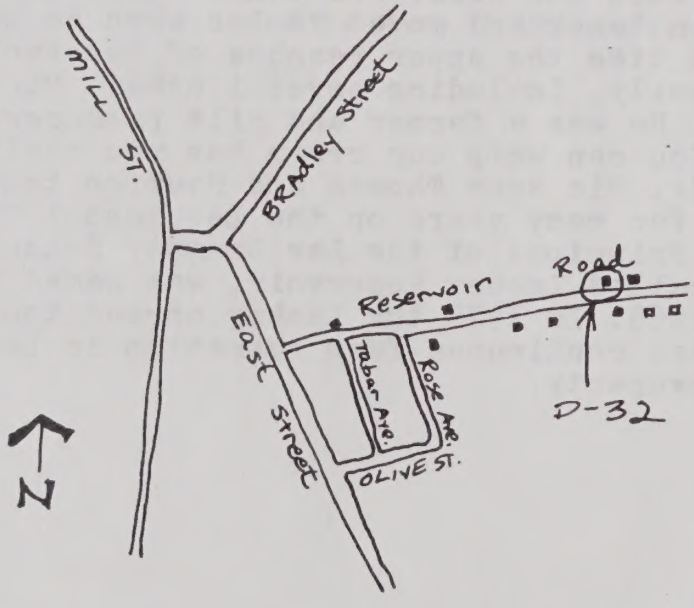
Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization
Public

Original owner Hosea Codding

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1825

Source Style

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage ?

Setting North side of Reservoir Road.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 10, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style farm house with a nine window symetrical front facade and center entry. Cornices and cornerboards. 6/6 window sash. Sidelighted front entry. Center chimney.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1825 by Hosea Codding, the first settler on this particular hillside side. Hosea Codding spent most of his life in Lee, as a farmer and a Baptist deacon. He died in November of 1886 after several months of illness with a bad heart. Codding Brook, which rises from Lee's reservoir, was named for him. He was 74.

When Hosea Codding died in 1886 the house and land was purchased by Michael Leahey. He was born in Lenox and moved to Lee when he bought the Codding property. Since that time the upper reaches of Reservoir Road have been owned by the Leahey family, including several homes. Michael Leahey died in December of 1934. He was a farmer and milk producer. The motto of his business was "You can whip our cream but you can't beat our milk". He died at age 74. His sons Thomas and Maurice took over the family farm. Maurice served for many years on the Lee School Committee. His sister Margaret was Principal of the Lee Grammar School in the 1940's. The Lee reservoir, called Leahey Reservoir, was named for the family. It was enlarged in 1965. In 1977 the Leahey spread took in about 400 acres and was the oldest continuous farm operation in Lee. Codding Brook runs through the property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Consolati, See All the People (1977), p. 141, 369, 100.
Valley Gleaner, 11/17/86, 12/28/34.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town: Lee

Property Address: 189 Reservoir Rd.

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | 32-3 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

The map and house shown for 189 Reservoir Rd. are incorrect.
The Hosea Codding house was demolished to make way for a new home.
See the book "See All The People" by Florence Consolati, P.100.
The picture on that page shows the Codding house that was demolished
In its place stands a new home that is owned and occupied by
James and Jane Leahey. It is on the site of the Hosea Codding house.
The last resident of the Codding house was Maurice Leahey.

Historical Significance

The original Codding house has been demolished.

Information provided by Elizabeth Leahey July 1998

Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission
Aug. 1999

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no |
|---|---|
| D | 33 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address Bradley Street

Historic Name Eli Bradley House

Use: Original Farmhouse

Present Residence

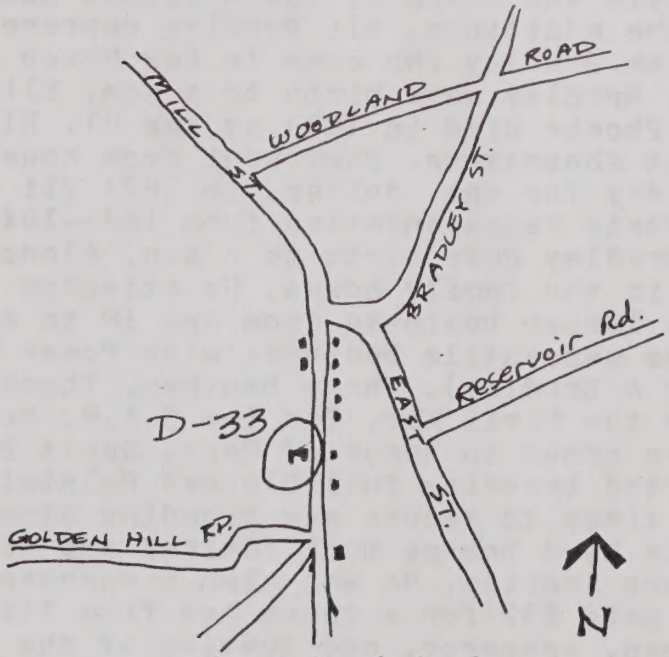
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Eli Bradley

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 12, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1782

Source marriage date, Lee Vital

Style Federal

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Attached barn

Major alterations (with dates) 2½ story addition; pent-roof addition & porch; portico added

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 5

Setting West side of Bradley St. near the intersection with East and Mill Streets.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade and center entry. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Originally twin end chimneys, one now removed. Sidelighted front entry. Italianate style portico added over entry circa 1880. 2½ story addition north side. Fan light in gables of main house. One story addition with porch south side. Large 2½ story addition at rear with gables and fan lights leading to attached converted barns.

A nicely preserved Federal house, much added to.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1782 by Eli Bradley who came to Lee in that year from New Haven, Connecticut. He was the first of the large Bradley family to settle in Lee. He was married to his wife Phoebe in that first year in Lee. The house was one of the first frame houses in town. It was added to by each succeeding generation until it became the house that stands today. The style and charm of the original house are still clearly evident despite the additions. Eli Bradley represented the sixth generation from William Bradley who came to New Haven from England in 1637. Eli and Phoebe Bradley gave birth to a son, Eli Jr., in 1798. Eli Sr. died in 1824; Phoebe died in 1837 at age 81. Eli Sr. and David Baker were Lee's first shoemakers. They went from house to house and worked a twelve hour day for one dollar. In 1824 Eli Jr. married Amanda Ball. He was a State Representative from 1839-1840. On April 19, 1832 Eli and Amanda Bradley gave birth to a son, Alonzo.

Alonzo Bradley was raised in the family house. He attended the Lee schools and then was in the lumber business from age 18 to age 38. He then spent seven years in the mercantile business with Homer W. Hitchcock(the firm of Hitchcock & Bradley). Three brothers, Thomas Scott, Luther, and John, all served in the Civil War. The Lee G.A.R. post (Grand Army of the Republic) was named in honor of Capt. Scott Bradley. Around 1880 Alonzo Bradley started breeding full blooded Holstein cattle. He visited Holland six times to secure new breeding stock and once returned with 162 head. His herd became much admired and his reputation as a breeder spread across America. He was also a successful breeder of honey bees and once paid $32 for a queen bee from Italy. He served the town as a selectman, assessor, and justice of the peace.

CONT.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 313.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Biographical Review of Berkshire County (1899), p. 356.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 139.
Valley Gleaner, 7/17/12, 12/13/35.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

| Community: | Form No: |
|---|---|
| Lee | 33 |
| Property Name: Eli Bradley House | |

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE cont.

Alonzo Bradley was President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society. He and his wife were the first couple married in Lee by the Reverend Nahum Gale, author of one of Lee's histories. He was also district deputy of the Masonic Order. He had three children. Ernest and Victor succeeded him in the farm business. His daughter May was a school teacher. Alonzo Bradley died July 14, 1912 at age 80. He left his children a farm of 550 acres. The house was inherited by his son Victor.

Victor W. Bradley was born in the house in 1868. He and his brother Ernest were nationally known breeders of poultry and bees. Victor won many prizes for his poultry at competitions at Madison Square Garden in New York City. He died of heart disease in 1935 at age 67. His widow Sarah continued to live at the house until about 1940. In all the Bradley family had lived in the house and added to it for 158 years.

In 1940 the house was purchased by farmers Frank and Ora Rose. They lived there for many years, into the 1970's, at which time the house was inherited by their son Fenwick.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 34 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address Bradley Street

Historic Name Asahel Wheeler House

Use: Original Residence

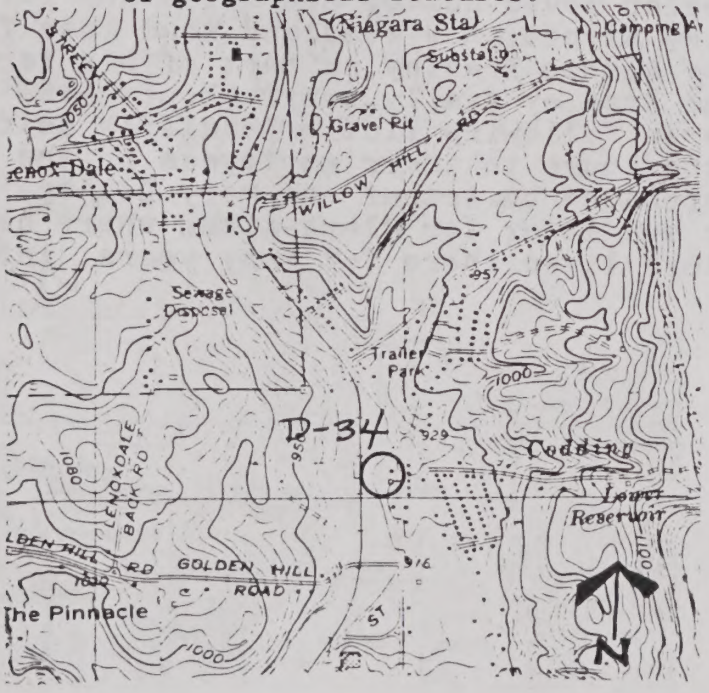
Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization ____
____
Public ____

Original owner Asahel Wheeler

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1831

Source Style plus marriage date

Style Greek Revival (early)

Architect ____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Large barn

____

Major alterations (with dates) ____
1½ story addition plus garage

____

Moved ____ Date ____

Approx. acreage 2

Setting At the junction of Bradley, Greylock, East, and Mill Streets overlooking Bradley Mem. Park

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 9, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style house With a nine window symmetrical front facade. Sidelighted front entry. Lee marble foundation. Twin end chimneys. Paired narrow vertical attic vent windows, unusual. 1½ story ell at rear built early in the 1800's.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Jesse Bradley came from New Haven to Lee in 1773 and settled on the Deacon Hosea Codding farm (Codding Brook is named for him). His son, Col. Jared Bradley, settled near his father in 1778, building a small house in 1800. This small house now makes up part of the structure of the present house. The house is framed with heavy timbers held together with hardwood pegs and wrought iron nails. Each room had a fireplace. It was headquarters for soldiers in the War of 1812, and a station for the underground railroad for runaway slaves during Civil War days. From 1810 - 1813 Col. Jared Bradley operated the old house as a tavern on the stage route between Lee and Pittsfield. The first and second floors were reserved for patrons, while the family occupied the attic and the ell at the rear of the house. Col. Jared Bradley died in 1813. His son, Jared Bradley Jr. lived in the house his whole life. He was a farmer and master of the Evening Star Lodge of Masons. The house was the meeting place for the lodge from 1824-1850. He died in 1864. The house was inherited by his son, Jared Bradley 3rd, also a farmer. He lived there for 38 years before moving to Great Barrington in 1893. He was a breeder of Holstein cattle and also raised hogs, sheep, and chickens.

For most of the 20th century the house has been the home of the Navin family. By 1916 it was owned by Patrick and Bridget Navin. He was a farmer and carpenter. Later the house was inherited by his son Joseph who lived there with his wife Elizabeth. Joseph worked for the Town and as a construction worker.

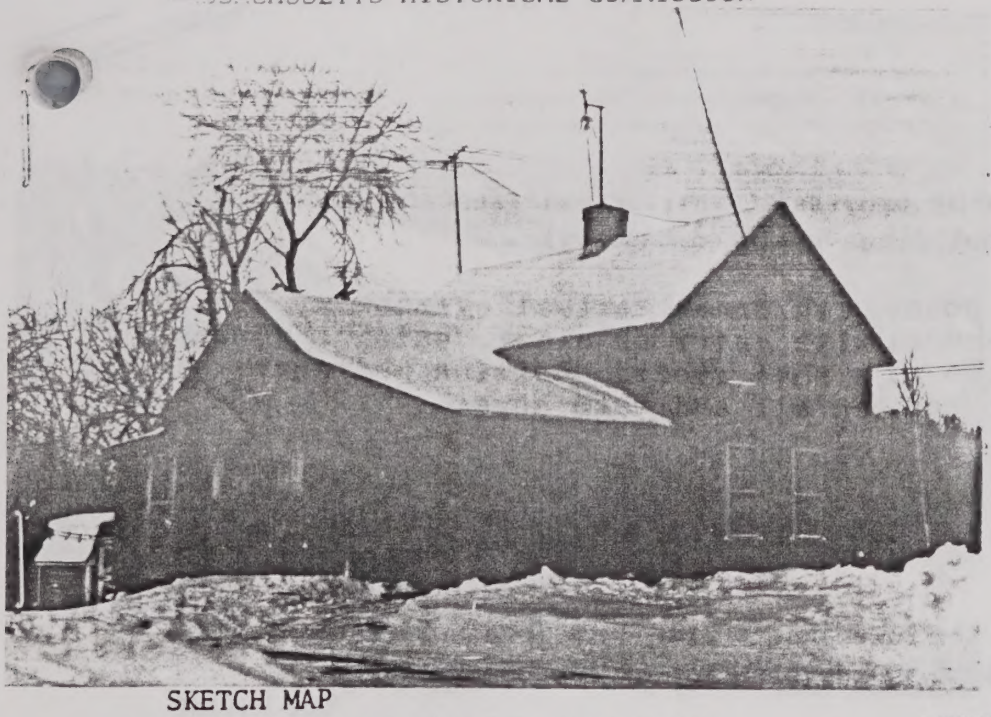
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Consolati, See All the People (1977), p. 161.
Valley Gleaner, 12/2/03.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 37 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Lee

ess Bradley Street

oric Name

Original Residence

Present Residence

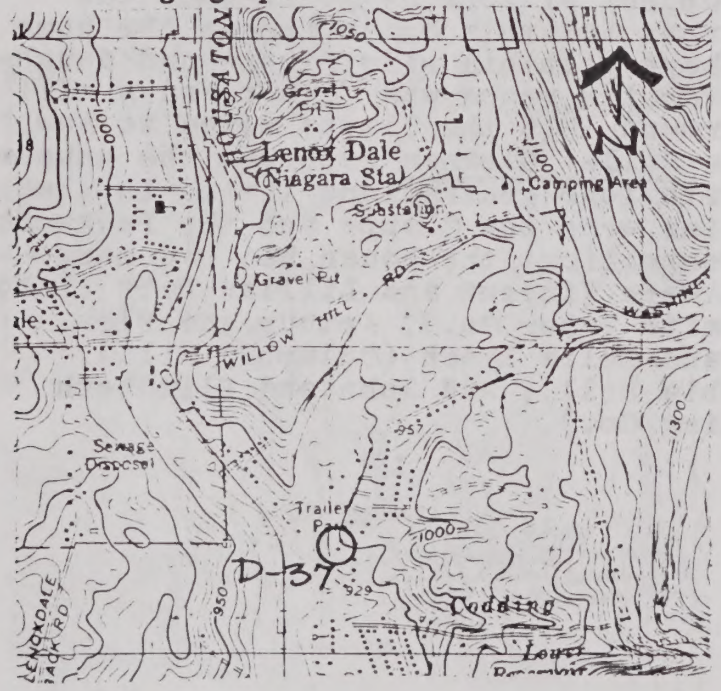
rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Bradford Packard

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1817

Source Valley Gleaner 1/23/07

Style vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric wood shingle

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
1½ story ell added south side.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Bradley St. nearly opposite the site of the old Bradley St. School

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 7, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story vernacular house with Greek Revival overtones. Four window symmetrical front facade, with entry on side. Center chimney. 1½ story ell added south side with shed roofed addition and entry at rear. Added porch in corner between ell and main house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was presumeably built around 1817 by Bradford Packard, Sr. In that year he married Deborah Barden who was born in Lee in 1797. They had nine children, one of whom was born in this house in 1827. He was Bradford Packard, Jr., the subject of Form D-38. By 1895 the Packards moved across Bradley Street and this house became the home of Clarence Clapp. Clapp lived there with his wife Minnie and daughters Elva and Hattie. Clarence over the years was farmer and a mill worker at the Centennial Mill. Around 1925 the Clapps moved to New Britain, Connecticut. In 1906 the Valley Gleaner reported the unusual situation of two families each with four generations living in the Bradley Street area. Those families were the Clapps and the Packards.

Since the Clapps moved to Connecticut the house has had many short term occupants. Among them were Vincent and Lillian Duby (laborer), William and Faye Gaherty (Smith Paper Co.), Arthur and Elsa Baass (Smith Paper Co.), Robert and Celia Lynch (Columbia Mill), William and Marion Newton (Columbia Mill), and John and Elizabeth O'Brien (Southern Berkshire Welding Co.).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 141.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 38 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ess Bradley Street

oric Name

Original Residence

Present Residence

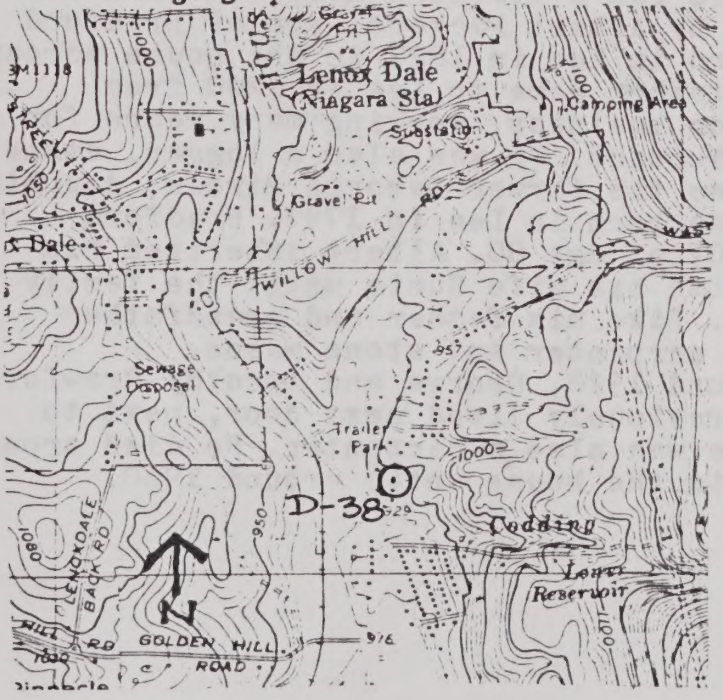
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Jacob Tymeson (?)

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1865

Source 1858 & 1876 maps of Lee

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Wall dormer added; saltbox addition at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Bradley St. 2 houses south of former school site (now playground).

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 7, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 39 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress Bradley Street

toric Name Taintor House

: Original Residence

Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

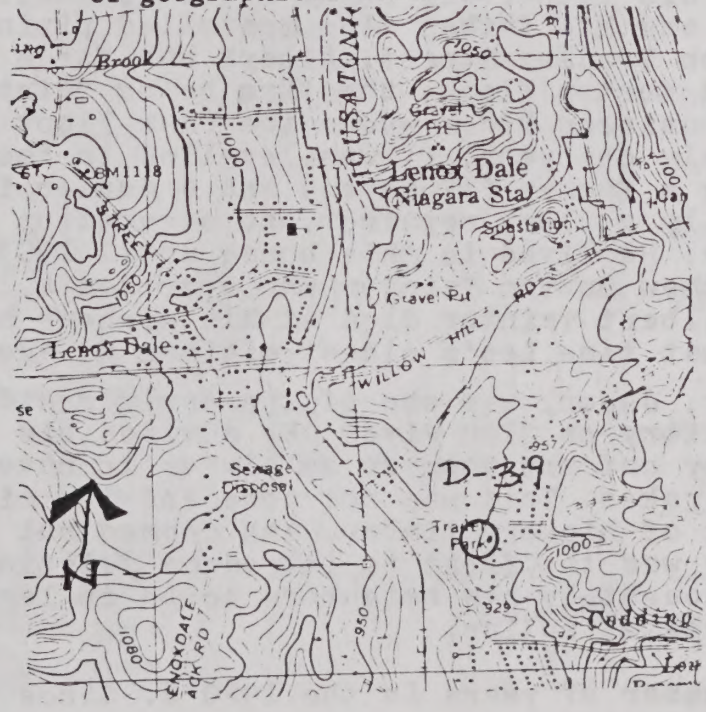
_____

Public _____

Original owner _____

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1820

Source Style

Style Federal

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Aluminum

Outbuildings _____

_____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Enclosed porch added, portico

added.

_____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1

Setting Bradley Street opposite the site of the old school, now a playground.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 10, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade and center entry. Originally had cornices, cornerboards, and returns; the cornerboards have now been covered with aluminum siding. 6/6 window sash. Twin chimneys near center. Enclosed porch added south side. Greek Revival style portico added over entry.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

It is not known exactly when this house was built or by whom. By 1840 it is believed to have been the home of Albert J. Taintor. A.J. Taintor was born in Windsor, Connecticut in January of 1820. He came to Lee about 1840. He worked for his father who built a shingle mill on Washington Mountain Brook. He and his father also installed piping and water systems to five homes on Bradley Street. Albert was for a time in the bakery business in the old Norton Block, the firm being Taintor & VanDeusen. In 1856 he built a business block where the Oman Block now stands. The building stood only one year. It was levelled in the great fire of 1857. Besides being a farmer (37 acres) and a dealer in pumps, Albert Taintor was primarily a clock repairer, an occupation which took him around the country. He lived in this house until 1903 when he went to live with his nephew Burton Taintor who operated a news stand in Northrup's Block. Albert Taintor died at his nephews home in February of 1909. He was at that time Lee's oldest citizen at age 89.

Albert J. Taintor's older brother, Jason, was one of the early residents of Sandisfield. He had a rake factory on Clam River. He advised his sons to plant a tree whenever they cut one down so as always to have a good supply of hickory for their rakes. This was not done and the mill was eventually abandoned for lack of hickory timber, ash deemed not suitable for rakes. Jason Taintor was the first to introduce friction matches in Sandisfield. He was thought by his neighbors to be in league with the devil because of the smell of sulfur.

The old house was vacant for a number of years in the 1920's. Since then it has had a number of short term owners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 165.
Valley Gleaner, 2/17/09.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 40 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ee

Woodland Road

c Name The Wheeler House

iginal Residence

esent Residence

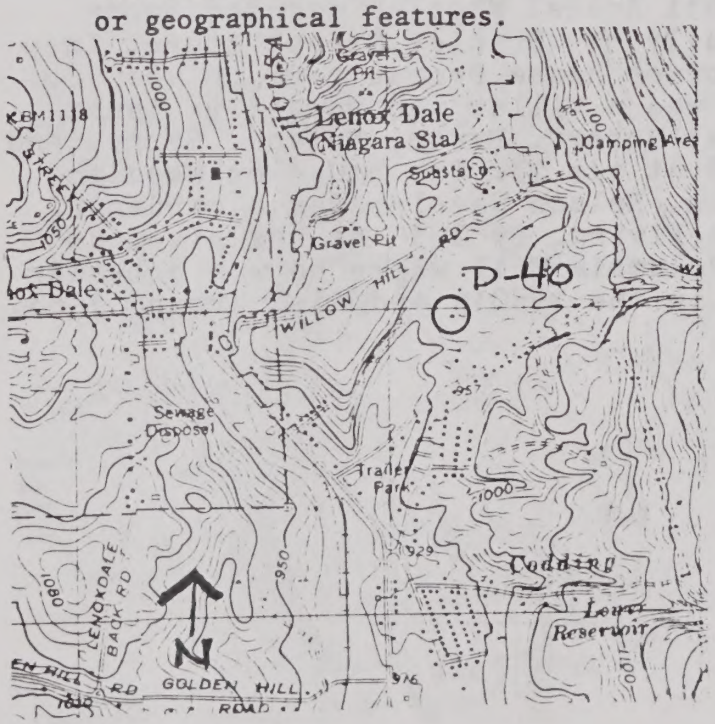
ip: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

iginal owner Asahel Wheeler

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1888

Source Sign over entry

Style Vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
1½ story addition at rear

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Woodland Ave. between Wash. Mtn. Road and Willow Hill Road.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 10, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)**

A 2½ story L-shaped vernacular house. Gable ends have four symetrically placed windows with window caps. Porch in the corner between the two ells supported by turned posts. Two entries under porch, indicating the house was built as a two family house or later converted to apartments. Exterior currently sheathed in asbestos. 1½ story clapboard addition at rear with entry.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)**

This house was built in 1888 by Asahel Wheeler, who originally lived in the house next to the Eli Bradley House on Bradley Street, (see Form D-34). On December 17, 1831 Asahel Wheeler married Nancy Steadman of Lee. In that year he built the Bradley Street house. In 1888 he built this house and his former house became part of the Bradley Bros. farm. Asahel Wheeler was a miller who worked in Lenox Dale. He and his wife had five sons: Robert, Byron, Nelson, Harry, and Albert. He died on November 7, 1915 at age 73. The house on Woodland Road was inherited by his son Nelson. Nelson Wheeler was a gardener. He lived at the house with his wife Elvira. By 1935 he had given up gardening and gone to work at the Columbia Mill where he was a beater engineer. He retired from the mill in the 1950's and died around 1963.

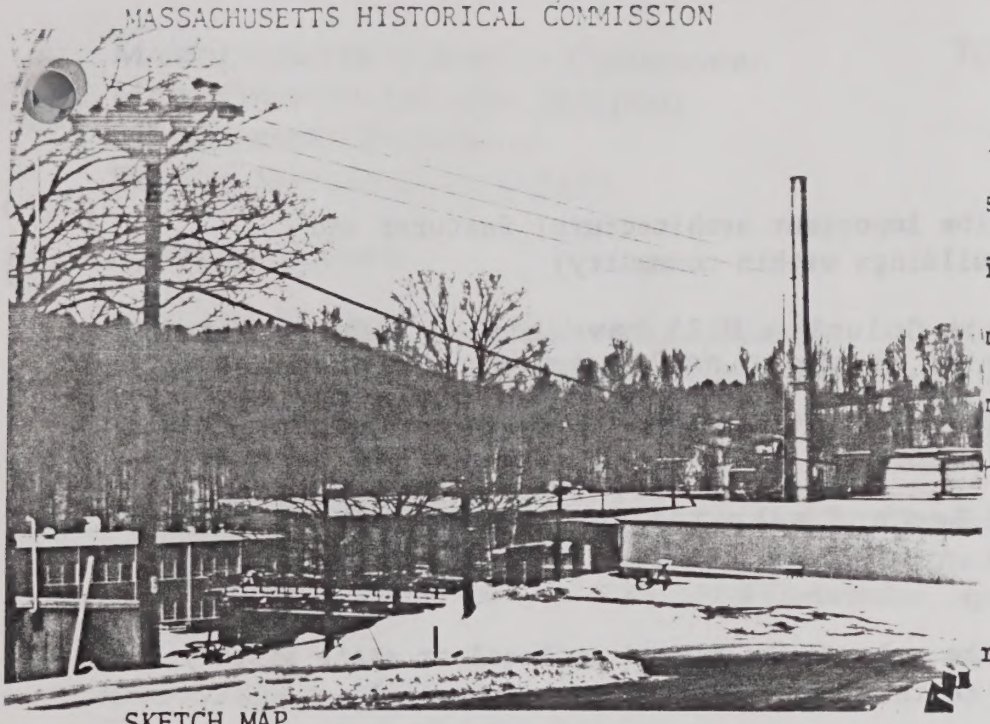
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 167.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1964.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 41a |



Lee

s Columbia Street

ic Name Columbia Mill

riginal Paper Mill

resent Paper Mill

hip: ☒ Private individual
Private organization
Public

riginal owner Platner & Smith

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1865

Source Snell, Vol. IX, No. 2

Style

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Brick

Outbuildings many

Major alterations (with dates)
Many expansions and renovations, too numerous to name.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting On the left bank of the Housatonic River about 1/4 mile upstream from Downtown Lee.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 11, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The old portions of the Columbia Mill have either been replaced or altered to the point where they can no longer be recognized as being old. The buildings that exist today are of multiple styles, mostly utilitarian and industrial styles that defy description. The mill, however, remains an important historical site in Lee because of the significant events that occured there, events that altered the destiny of the Town of Lee and also the development of the paper industry in America.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The site occupied by the Columbia Mill was originally the site of a paper mill built in 1827 by Walter, Winthrop, and Cutler Laflin. The cost was $25,000. It was soon destroyed by fire and quickly rebuilt. The mill was the first to furnish news print to the New York Tribune, Cutler Laflin being a friend of Editor Horace Greeley. The mill also produced "Laflin's Genuine Leghorn", a paper substitute for leghorn straw. In 1836 the mill was sold to Phelps and Matthew Field, brothers of Cyrus Field who laid the first Atlantic cable. The mill was then bought by white and Furlbut who sold it in 1863 to Platner and Smith (See Forms A-48 and A-61). The mill burned to the ground and the present old part of the mill was rebuilt in that year. At that time the mill was often called the Crow Hollow Paper Mill.

It was at the Columbia Mill that the first paper made exclusively from wood pulp was produced in the United States. By then the Columbia Mill was part of the massive Smith Paper Company. The historic event took place on March 18, 1867 under the superintending of Mr. Frank Hollister. The wood pulp was furnished by Frederick Wurtzbach, having been ground from native poplar at his plant in Curtisville.

In 1901 a new dam was constructed for the mill. The job was done by T.F. Kennedy of Holyoke. The dam rests on bedrock five feet below the stream bed. It required 200,000 board feet of lumber to build a crib to hold 700 wagon loads of cobble stone.

Today the Columbia Mill, like the Eagle Mill, is part of the Schweitzer Division of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Snell, Papermaking in the U.S. (1929), Vol. IV, No. 2.
Valley Gleaner, 7/10/01.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET** Town **TOWN OF LEE** Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) D Form No. 41A-3

*Historical Significance:*

*Strike closing paragraph and replace with the following:*
*The Columbia Mill is part of the Lee Mills complex which includes the Eagle and Greylock Mills and the Niagara Mill in Lenox Dale. The Lee Mills belong to the Specialty Products division of Kimberly-Clark Corporation. Written by Julie Oslund in 1995*

*Ownership: It is not private individual as checked on Mass.Historical Commission Inventory of 1982. It is a private organization—the Kimberly Clark Corporation. Written by Julie Oslund in 1995*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

*Historical Significance*
*The last paragraph should read as follows: The Columbia Mill is part of the Lee Mills complex which includes the Eagle and Greylock Mills and the Niagara Mill in Lenoxdale. The Lee Mills belong to Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc.*
*Written by Julie Oslund, Schweitzer Mauduit International, Inc. May 13, 1999*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission June 8, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 416 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address Greylock Street

Historic Name Bassett Homestead

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Sylvanus Dimmuck

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1777

Source Sign on front lawn

Style Georgian cape

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards/ Wood shingles

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)
Porches added, Gothic dormer added, 2½ story addition at rear

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting West side of Greylock St. between E. Center Street and the Greylock Paper Mill.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date December 21, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story Georgian cape altered to a Gothic cottage. Shaped shingle Gothic dormer. Portico and veranda with turned posts and balusters. Cornices and cornerboards. Five bay front with center entry. 2½ story ell added at rear. Offset chimneys.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1777 by Sylvanus Dimmuck. In 1785 he built another house across the road from this one and moved to the new house. His original house became the home of Ancel and Thankful Bassett in 1793. Thankful was Dimmock's daughter. Ancel Bassett was descended from Sir William Bassett who came to America from England in 1621. He was a farmer. In 1798 the Bassetts had a son, Ephraim Dimmuck Bassett, to whom the house was passed on. He had four daughters who went on to become the wives of prominent men of Lee: Amos G. Hulbert, D.M. Parker, William Ingersoll, and Sylvester S. May. He also had a son, Ansel, who inherited the family homestead. Ansel Bassett was born in the old house on Sept. 28, 1824. He was a farmer his whole life, and for a time was also a millwright. For 58 years he was married to the former Elizabeth Johnson of Troy, N.Y. whose brothers were captains aboard large Hudson River steamers. Ansel Bassett died in September of 1907 at age 83. His widow Elizabeth died in 1912 at age 81. The house was inherited by Charles F. Bassett, their son, who lived in New York. He and his wife Caroline kept the old house as a summer residence. Charles died around 1920 but Caroline continued to make it her summer home until her death around 1951. The house then was inherited by her son Hurlbut D. Bassett who also kept it as a summer home with his wife Nancy until the early 1970's. Their heirs were unable to keep up the old house and in the 1970's it was sold to the Schweitzer Division of the Kimberly-Clark Corp. whose Greylock Mill abbutted the property to the north. Today it is owned by the Pirettis, who have renamed it the Greylock House.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 9/4/07, 1/1/13
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 138.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
LEE

Property Address
607 GREYLOCK STREET

Area(s) D

Form No. 41B-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Address: *The address is 607 Greylock St.*

Owners: *Charles and Verna Houff purchased the home in 1990.*

Historical Significance: *The property was sold to Walter and Terry Parry who operated a bed and breakfast, the 1777 Greylock House, until 1990 when they sold the home to Charles and Verna Houff. The above was written by the Houff's in 1995*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 41C |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ess Greylock Street

oric Name Sylvanus Dimmuck House

Original Residence

Present Residence

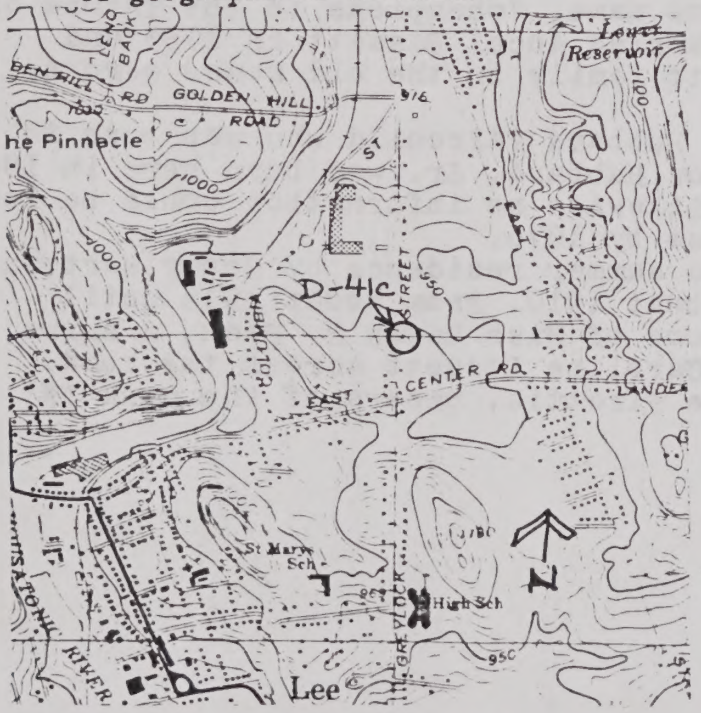
rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Sylvanus Dimmuck

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 3, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1785

Source Valley Gleaner 1/1/13

Style Georgian

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)
Enclosed porch added south side

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2

Setting East side of Greylock St. Between E. Center Street and the Greylock Mill.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Georgian style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade. Cornerboards and cornice molding. Twin end chimneys. Sidelighted and overlighted front entry. Partially enclosed end porch south side. 12/12 window sash. Window caps.

One of the finer 18th century buildings in Lee.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1785 by Sylvanus Dimmuck, who originally lived across the street in the old Bassett Homestead. It is not known when Dimmuck first came to Lee, but it is known that he lived here for many years, dying in Lee March 6, 1837. He was 83. He was descended from an old English house of the same name, "champions to the Throne of England". His daughter, Thankful, married Ancel Bassett in 1793 and began a very long term of the Bassett family in the old house across the street.

By 1858 the house was owned by Hubbard Fairchild who was born in Lee in the early 1800's and whose son Hubbard, Jr. was born here in 1844. Little of the Fairchilds is known. Likewise no information could be found about H. Morrison who owned the house by 1876.

By 1895 the house was used as a summer residence by Henry Harteau of New York. He lived there until about 1910. From about 1915 until the late 1960's the house was the home of Miss Sarah E. Peck, a nurse, who was a very good friend of Mrs. Caroline Bassett across the road.

Today the house is owned by the Pirettis, owners of the Cork 'N' Hearth Restaurant on Laurel Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 1/1/13.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: LEE

Property Address: 600 GREYLOCK STREET

Area(s): D

Form No.: 41C-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Address: *The address is 600 Greylock St.*

Owners: *The property is owned by Robert & Judith Lee Bergner who purchased the property in 1985.*

Historical Significance: *The house was originally built in 1784. The outbuildings include a barn (garage) and a studio. There is an inground swimming pool. All of the above written by Judith Bergner in 1995.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 42 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress Golden Hill Road

toric Name P.M. Shaylor Farm

: Original Farm house

Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Thatcher

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 17, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1830-1835

Source Style

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) 1½ story addition at rear; picture windows added; center pilaster added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting At the crest of Golden Hill Road facing north towards the Lenox Dale Back Road.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house, originally with a five window asymmetrical front facade. The two first story windows in the facade have been replaced by a modern picture window. Cornices, pilasters, and pediment. Central pilaster in the facade is a 20th century addition. Entry with pilasters supporting an architrave. End chimney. Large 1½ story addition set ajogg at rear with cornices, pilasters, and returns. Addition has entry and picture window. Offset chimney.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This farm house was built by a member of the large Thatcher family, probably about 1830-1835. It is not known which of the Thatchers was the original owner. The Thatcher family owned a great deal of farmland on the higher elevations of Golden Hill. About 1864 the house and farm were purchased by Pliny M. Shaylor.

Pliny Manson Shaylor was born in Lee May 22, 1830, the son of Pliny and Hannah Shaylor. He was born in the old Belden place in East Lee and eventually married a Belden. The Belden Tavern in East Lee (Form D-92) was once called Shaylor's Tavern. In his early life P.M. Shaylor moved to East Street. He also owned farms in East Lee and on Greylock Street. Although primarily a farmer, he was a partner with David Dresser in the coal and feed business from 1877-1881. He was also active politically. He was a selectman for ten years and was elected State Representative in 1883. He died at the home of his daughter in Hartford, Connecticut while on a visit in 1909. He was 78.

P.M. Shaylor's widow Josephine and son Charles continued to live in the house. Josephine moved to Windsor, Connecticut in about 1920. Charles H. Shaylor operated the farm for many years. He was a milk dealer and a breeder of Bard Plymouth Rock poultry, Ayrshire cattle, and Berkshire swine. He was also the Lee postmaster. He was president of both the Berkshire Agricultural Society and the Housatonic Agricultural Society. He was also Vice-president of the Lee Savings Bank. In 1906 he was elected State Representative, an office he was re-elected to several times. His wife Marion still lived in the house into the 1970's.

The house was altered in the 1970's by Richard DuPont.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Valley Gleaner, 12/29/09.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 43 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ress Lenox Dale Back Road

oric Name Charles Thatcher House

Original Farm house

Present Residence

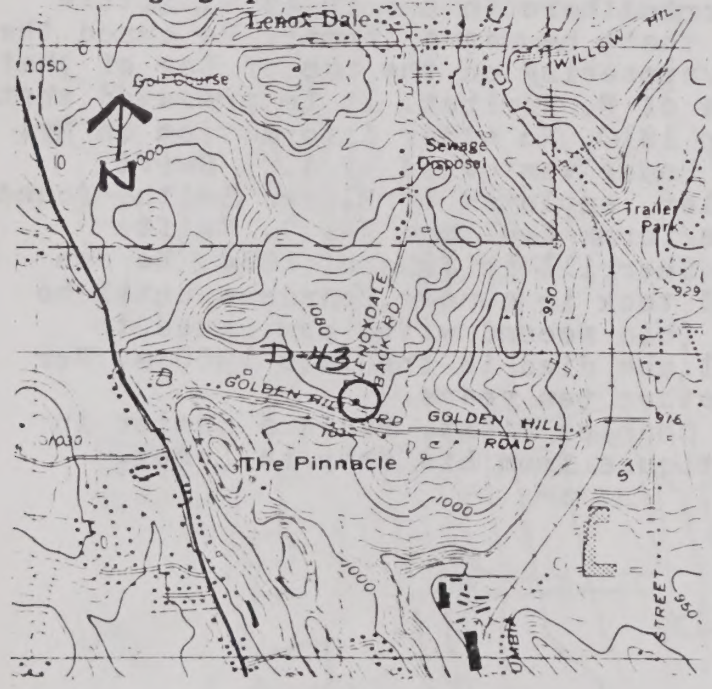
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Charles S. Thatcher

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1824

Source Wedding date, Lee Vital Stats to 1850

Style Federal/Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
2½ story addition (converted barn) south side.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting The SW corner of Golden Hill Road and the Lenox Dale Back Road

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 16, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal/ transitional Greek Revival style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. Cornices, cornerboards, and pediment. Lee marble foundation. Sidelighted front entry with architrave supported by pilasters. Front pediment with fan light. Center chimney. 12/12 window sash.

2½ story addition set ajogg south side, appears to be a converted barn or stable. Center chimney. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns.

A fine and well-preserved early Lee farm house, currently maintained in a manner to accentuate its historic characteristics.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house is believed to have been built by Charles Skinner Thatcher in 1824, the year he was married to Ataresta Burchard. Charles Thatcher was born in Lee in May of 1802, the son of Timothy and Dorothy Phelps Thatcher who were married here in Lee in 1799. Little is known of Charles Thatcher except thatt he was a farmer. He owned the house until at least 1858, his name appearing on the map of Lee of that year. By 1876 the house was the home of E. Hurlbut. It is presumed that he was Edwin Hurlbut, born in Lee in 1810. No other information on Mr. Hurlbut could be found. By 1895 the house was owned by A.C. Swift.

Albert C. Swift was a milk dealer, employed by Elizur Smith, founder and then owner of Highlawn Farm (see forms A-61 and D- ). Swift purchased the farm from a man named Sherrill in June of 1884. He ran it as the Golden Hill Fruit Farm and took in summer boarders until he died around 1920. His widow Harriet (his second wife) continued to carry on both uses of the farm until she died in the late 1950's. Her son Arthur lived there for about another ten years.

Today the house is the home of Charles Flint. He is a dealer in antiques, specializing in Shaker antiques from his shop in Lenox.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 165.
Valley Gleaner, 6/4/84.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 44 |

Town Lee Burned 2007, Demolished

Address Laurel Street

Historic Name Colonial Cottage

Use: Original Residence

Present Apartments

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 26, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1850

Source style

Style Greek Revival

Architect H. Neil Wilson, Pittsfield

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Enlarged and renovated 1903.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Laurel St. opposite the State Police barracks

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The central pavillion portion of this house is the original portion, in the Greek Revival style. The entire house has been either rebuilt or drastically altered. 2½ story ell added south side with fan light in pediment; two story Victorian bay attached.

Large 2½ story addition set ajogg at rear north side with dormer. House is currently sheathed in asbestos siding.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Little of the early history of this house is known. In the 1870's it was the home of James Garvin. He was a laborer. One son, william, worked for J.T. Rathbone & Co. Another son, David, was a coachman for Dewitt Smith. The family moved to Pittsfield in 1890. James died in 1892.

Next to own the house was Clarence Swift, son of A.C. Swift (Form D-43). Clarence was a musician. He sold the house in June of 1903 to Mrs. Thomas Duffy.

According to the Valley Gleaner of 7/22/03, "Mrs. Duffy , when a child, was left in Ireland by her mother (Mrs. VanNort), then brought to this country and made sole beneficiary of her mother's will. Mrs. VanNort's sister and other relatives questioned the girl's relationship to Mrs. VanNort, and made a strenuous fight to obtain the property, but failed." Mrs. VanNort lived in New York. Mrs. Duffy's inheritance came to $182,000. In 1903 Mrs Duffy made $4,000 worth of changes to her Laurel Street house. She added the wings to the north and south sides, added two dormers, added a two story bay, and built a ten foot wide veranda with colonial columns. The veranda is now gone, but the name given to the house, Colonial Cottage, remained. The architect for the job was H. Neil Wilson of Pittsfield. The contractor was F.D. Dorman of Tyringham. The Duffys lived in the house until the 1920's and operated it as apartments since it was rebuilt in 1903. For a number of years it was owned by Frank J. DuPont, a Lee painting contractor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 12/30/03, 6/3/03, 11/30/92, 7/22/03.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 148.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 45 |

Town Lee

Address Laurel Street

Historic Name State Police Barracks

Use: Original Police Barracks

Present Police Barracks

Ownership: ☐ Private individual

Private organization

Public State of Mass.

Original owner State of Mass.

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1931

Source Berkshire Gleaner 10/2/31

Style Georgian/Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Brick

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Laurel St. opposite the Laurel Hill Motel

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 26, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Georgian/Colonial Revival style police barracks with a nine window symmetrical front facade and center entry. The center and end windows on the second story of the facade are paired. 6/6 window sash. Lintels are vertical brick with stone tips; water courses are stone. Hip roof with dormers on all four sides. Exterior chimney south side. Recessed front entry with pediment supported by pilasters. Entry is Roman-arched.

This is a standard design for State Police barracks in Massachusetts.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The Massachusetts State Police was established in 1921.The first Lee barracks were in "Charlie Abbott's barn", once owned by Judge Bart Bossidy, in East Lee. The barn stood on the site now occupied by the East Lee playground.

In October of 1931 the Lee State Police squad, eight men under the command of Corp. James DeCoste, moved into its new quarters on Laurel Street. The move was made suddenly and without any official dedication ceremonies. The new barracks were built according to standard plans for State Police barracks. There were accomodations for fourteen men. The building contains sleeping quarters, a kitchen, a dining room, a first aid room, two cells, and a guard room. Originally there was a stable for five horses. Also there was a cook and caretaker.

P.S. Charlie Abbott's house burned in 1915.- Judge Bossidy bought the barn and leased it in 1922 to the newly formed State Police. In 1922 five policemen were stationed there. One was at the barn at all times; four were on patrol. They covered Berkshire County from Lee to the Connecticut line. The barn stood about 250 feet back from the road (Chapel Street). There were two wells with fine cold water. The main room was 30' X 40' and could store eight autos. Another room had five horse stalls and three box stalls. Each officer had a horse. Motorcycles were used in the summertime.

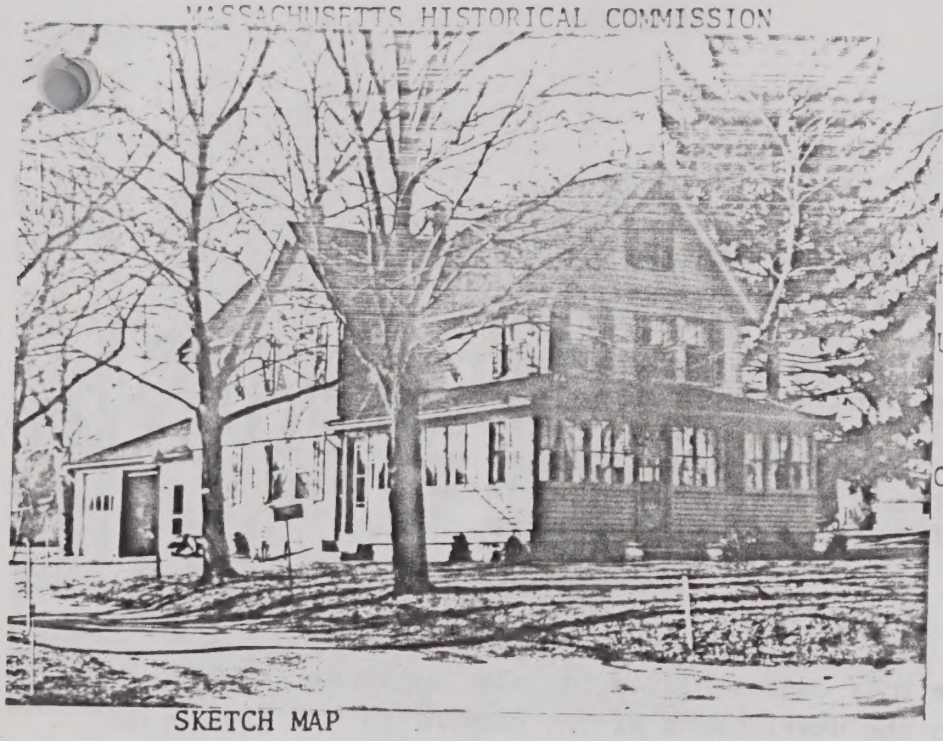
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Valley Gleaner, 10/2/31.
Consolati, See All the People (1977), p. 326.
Betty Dennis, Lee Librarian and resisent of Chapel Street, East Lee

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 47 |



Town Lee

Address Laurel Street

Historic Name F.J. Martin House

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Frederick Martin

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 26, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1900

Source Valley Gleaner

Style American shingle

Architect Probably F. J. Martin

Exterior wall fabric Shingle/ Clapboard

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates)
Porch enclosed.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Laurel St. nearly opposite the W.H. Baldwin House.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story American Shingle style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. Both single and paired windows throughout house. Originally had a full veranda; now fully enclosed. 2½ story gabled projection south side. Gables and second story are sheathed in several patterns of shaped shingles. First story is clapboards. Offset chimneys. 2/2 window sash.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1900 by Frederick J. Martin. In 1890 he moved into an old house on the same site that was the home of prominent Lee merchant Henry Sabin. The Sabin house burned in 1900 and Martin built this house that same year. Frederick Martin was a native of Lenox Dale. As a young man he was a painter. Then he became a carpenter and studied architecture. He visited Europe four times. He was the inventor of the "suspension level". Today carpenters call it a line level. He built many of the fine residences in Lenox and also built over 65 miles of ornamental iron fencing in the Berkshires, most of it for the wealthy people of Lenox and Stockbridge. He died at his Laurel Street home around 1920. His widow Birdella, a domestic nurse, continued to live there with her children until they moved from Lee in the late 1930's.

Next to occupy the house was John J. Nolan, Jr and his wife Laura. Nolan was part owner of Nolan & Cook's Restaurant on Main Street. Later he became a mason contractor and finally was an employee at the Lee Lime Corporation. He died in 1959. Laura Nolan lived at the house for many more years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 10/22/90, 2/16/98.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 48 |

Lee

ess Laurel Street

oric Name W.H. Baldwin House

Original Residence

Present Residence

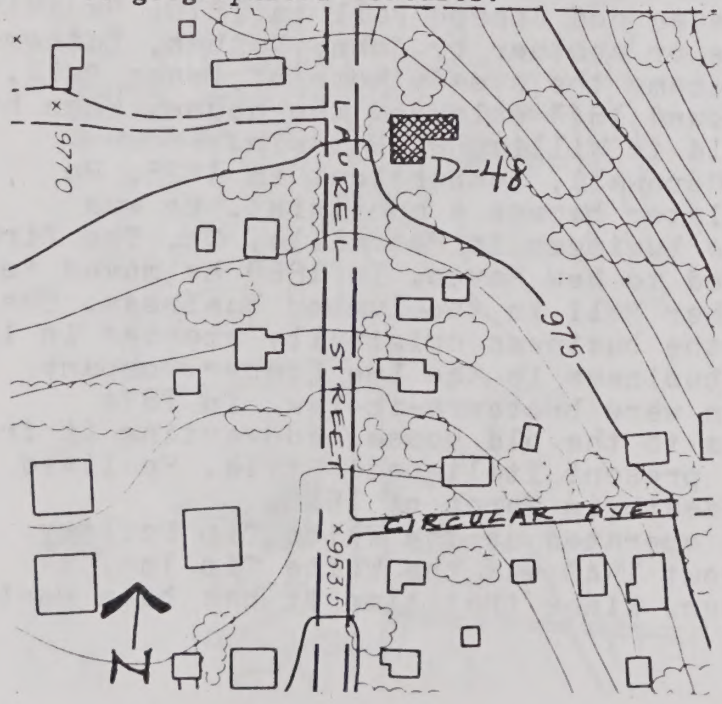
rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner James Ball

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1800

Source Valley Gleaner 7/29/03

Style Italianate

Architect

Exterior wall fabric

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Enlarged circa 1843, enlarged again and renovated 1874.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Laurel St. just south of the State Police barracks.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 11, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Italianate house, originally a Federal style house with nine window symmetrical front facade. Gothic dormer and arched attic vent windows added. Italianate portico over entry. Cornices and returns. Paired brackets. Italianate portico over side entry flanked by a pair of Victorian bays with identical Italianate details. 2½ story ell at rear. Exterior currently sheathed in asbestos siding.

A good example of how previous architectural styles are altered to keep up with the latest in trends. This house was altered in 1874 to mimic the Italianate homes being built in Lee during that period.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house is believed to have been built by James Ball around 1800. James ball was a descendent of Nathan Ball, one of Lee's first settlers in the 1770's. It was originally much like the Jared Bradley house in style, much more simple than it is today (see Form D-36). James Ball sold it to relatives Isaac and Joseph Ball in 1810. By 1815 it had also been owned at one time or another by John, Nathan, Luther, and John P. Ball. Eventually it became the steady home of Isaac Ball. Isaac Ball was a carpenter and around 1843 enlarged the house. When he died around 1869 the house was sold to William H. Baldwin.

William Baldwin was born in Cornwall, Connecticut in 1825. He learned the carpenters trade and later became a machinist. He was a partner in a forging and machine business in Watsville, Ct. The firm dissolved in 1867 and Baldwin moved to New Haven. In 1869 he moved to Lee and became a partner with Luther Ball in the lumber business. The firm of Ball & Baldwin took over the business originally started in 1849 by George W. Bradley. Today that business is the Lee Lumber Company of Center Street. Ball and Baldwin were brothers-in-law. In 1874 Baldwin made extensive renovations to the old house, converting it from its original Federal style to its present Italianate Style. He lived there with his family until his death in March of 1910.

Around 1915 the property was operated as the White Tip Poultry Farm and from the 1920's until about 1940 was the White Tip Inn, operated by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Canon. Since that time it has been rented as apartments.

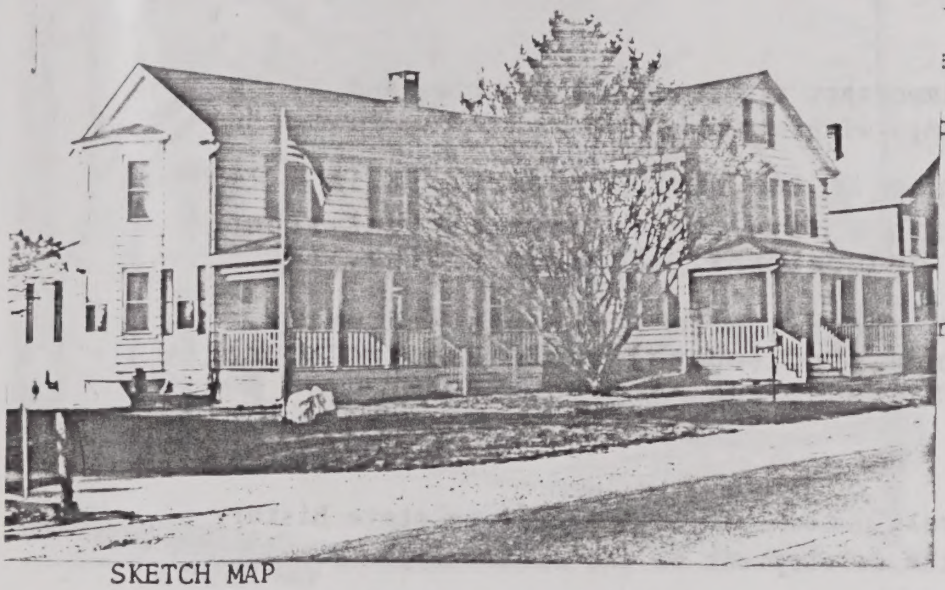
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 7/29/03, 3/16/10.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 46 |



Lee

ess Laurel Street

bric Name J.P. Ball House

Original Residence

Present Residence

rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner John P. Ball

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1837

Source Style plus marriage date

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Aluminum

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Large addition south side, addition at rear bay added, verandas added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Laurel Street just south of the State Police barracks.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 27, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The original part of this house is the northern part. It is a 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. Cornices and returns. Aluminum siding. Lee marble foundation. Offset chimney.

Large 2½ story addition south side with full veranda and entry. Cornices and returns. Center chimney. End (south) gable has two story Victorian bay. One story shed-roofed addition at rear.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by John Percival Ball, presumably in 1837, the year he married Lucy Benedict. He was the son of John and Anne Ball and was born in Lee September 19, 1808. Nathan Ball, one of Lee's first settlers (Form D-48) was his grandfather. Lucy Benedict Ball died in 1867. Two years later J.P. Ball married Mrs. Amanda Bentley. He died in 1877 at age 99. Amanda Ball lived in the house until her death in 1901.

J.P. Ball was the brother of Isaac Ball. In 1812 Isaac Ball and Lemuel Bassett, grandson of Cornelius Bassett (Form A-1), built a small mill on the outlet of Laurel Lake near the Housatonic River and began to manufacture satinet, a type of paper. They went under the name of Ball, Bassett & Co. By 1828 they had 14 employees and used 12,000 pounds of wool per year to produce 12,000 yards of satinet. They also produced 1000 yards of broadcloth and 300 yards of felting. The mill eventually became part of the huge Smith Paper Company. Today it is gone.

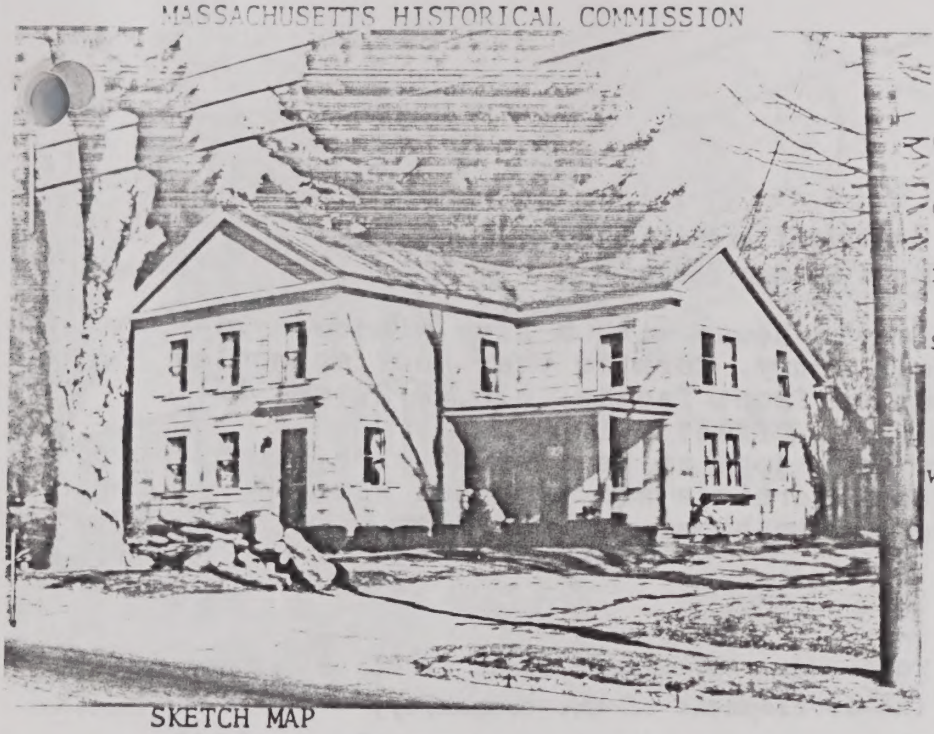
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850
Valley Gleaner, 6/20/67, 8/29/77, 5/15/01.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 281.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 49 |



own Lee

ddress 86 Laurel Street

istoric Name Crocker Howland House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

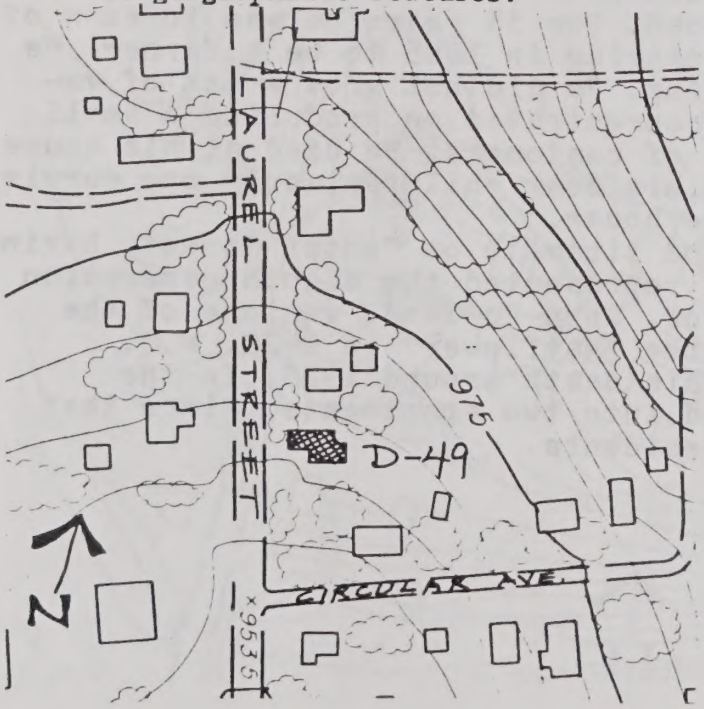
wnership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Crocker Howland

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1848

Source Style plus Marriage date

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Saltbox addition south side.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Laurel St. just north of Circular Ave.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 26, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. Cornice over door supported by two small brackets. Pediment on front facade. 6/6, 2/2, and 1/1 window sash. Lee marble foundation. Offset chimney.

2½ story saltbox addition set ajogg at rear south side, with entry. Single and paired windows. Cornices and returns. Flat-roofed porch over entry, between main house and addition.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by Crocker T. Howland, presumably in 1848, the year he married Lucy Barlow of Lee. Lucy Barlow was the daughter of William and Lois Barlow, born December 15, 1819. She died in 1870 at the young age of 50. Crocker Howland was born in Lee in 1820 in the Thatcher house on Tyringham Road. For 33 years he was foreman of the rag room at the Eagle Mill, retiring in 1885 to be a farmer. He devoted his time to market gardening. He did not grow a lot of varieties of vegetables but rather concentrated on producing a small quality crop for a limited number of customers. He died at his house of old age in 1905 at age 85. Of his four children, only one survived. His son W.C. Howland inherited the house.

W.C. Howland was a plumber and tinsmith on Center Street, having opened his shop there in 1892. He represented the eighth generation of Howlands in America. An ancestor, John Howland, was one of the Pilgrims who came to Plymouth on the "Mayflower" in 1620. W.C. Howland lived in the house until his death around 1925. In the early 1920's the house was divided into two apartments. Since that time it has had many short term residents.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 10/27/70, 4/15/85, 4/19/05, 3/30/92, 6/22/92.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 50 |

own Lee

ddress 50 Laurel Street

istoric Name George Bradley House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

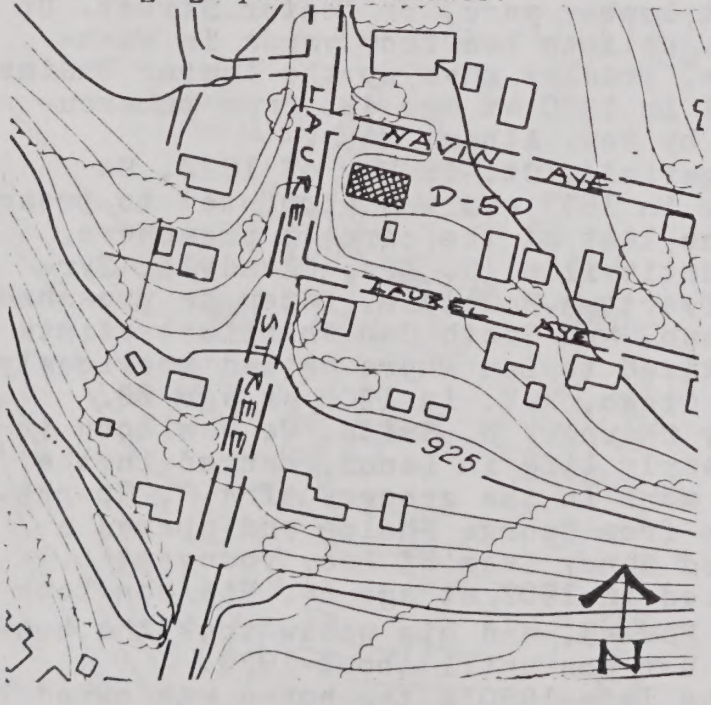
Private organization

Public

Original owner George Bradley

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1850

Source Style

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard/ Shingle

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Bay added; Enclosed porch added; 1 story addition at rear added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Laurel St. between Navin Ave. and Laurel Ave.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 25, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house, originally L-shaped with the ell on the south side. Three window asymmetrical front facade with offset entry, the first floor of which is now obscured by an enclosed porch. Two story Victorian bay attached to ell on south side, with cornice and brackets. 1 story addition at rear (modern).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1850 by George F. Bradley. George Bradley was born in Lee in 1829, the son of Eli and Amanda Bradley. His ancestors were some of Lee's first settlers. In 1850 he and Luther Ball (Form D-48) opened Lee's first lumber yard, on Center Street. Up to that time common lumber was brought into Lee from yards in Washington, Otis, Becket, and Tyringham. Bradley gave up the lumber business in 1869 due to poor health. He died in 1870 at age 41, from tuberculosis. By 1876 the house was owned by Rev. Albert Nash.

Reverend Nash was born in Ridgefield, Ct. in May of 1812. He entered the ministry as a Methodist in 1837 and was appointed to preach at Lee and Lenox in 1838. He was the last of the circuit preachers, preaching locally at Lee, Lenox, Curtisville, S. Lee, Glendale, Tyringham, Monterey, Mt. Hunger, and Beartown Mountain. Later he preached at Richmond, West Stockbridge, Canaan, and South Canaan before stints in Connecticut and New York. He retired to Lee where he had previously married Adeline Hulett. He died in Otego, N.Y. in 1900 at age 88.

By 1895 the house was owned by Chauncey W. Smith. He was born in Stockbridge in 1838. He spent his early life in Lenox, served in the Civil War, and then came to Lee to work in the grocery of A.C. Sparks. He later learned the tinner's trade from George Phelps and opened a shop in the Heaphy Block. He married Nancy Ives of Lee, youngest daughter of Judge Isaac Ives. He died in 1902 at age 64. His son took over the business (firm of Smith & Hawks), and his widow took the house. Mary Smith lived in the house with her son until about 1920.

From the early 1920's until the late 1950's the house was owned by John J. and Mary Kelly. John worked at the Eagle Mill. He and Mary also ran the house as the "Maple Inn".

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 305.
Valley Gleaner, 9/1770, 5/16/1900, 11/4/69, 12/3/02.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 51 |

own Lee

ddress Laurel Street

istoric Name Michael Navin House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner Michael Navin

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1899

Source Valley Gleaner 3/22/99

Style Vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Laurel St. on a knoll opposite Navin Rd.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 25, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story vernacular house with full veranda. Multiple gables with triangular louvred attic vents. Two story bay south side. Offset chimney. Asbestos siding.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1899 by Michael Navin. It replaced one of Lee's oldest and most historic houses which occupied the site until it burned in 1899. The old house was built around 1790 by Nathan Ball. Isaac ball was the carpenter. Nathan Ball was one of Lee's first settlers. In 1809 Col. John Nye married Nathan Ball's daughter Sally and moved into the house. He was the son of Maj. John Nye, one of the early and influential settlers of Lee who had a farm at the base of Washington Mountain. Col Nye, in partnership with Lemuel Bassett and Judge Isaac Ives bought the Union Mill (now Eagle Mill) and set out to make paper. They also owned a store in connection with the paper business. It was in that store that Elizur Smith (Form A-61) began his career. Col. Nye was also a State Rep. and county commissioner. He died at the old house in 1876, the oldest native citizen at age 91. The house was inherited by his son Charles B. Nye. C.B. Nye was born in Lee November 9, 1811. He lived his whole life in the Laurel Street house. The last 10 years of his life he was totally blind. He died in 1896 at age 85. The house was bought by P.M. Shaylor & Sons (Form D-42) who sold it in February of 1899 to Michael Navin. One month later the historic old house burned to the ground.

Michael Navin was a Lee merchant who had a store on Railroad Street. He sold ales, liquors, and cigars. He lived in his new house with his wife Catherine until the summer of 1928. In that summer a deadly epidemic caused by bad milk swept through Lee. It claimed many lives, including that of Michael Navin. He died July 20, 1928 at age 74. Catherine continued to live in the Laurel Street home until about 1940. Since then the house has had many short term owners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee, (1878), p. 164, 309.
Valley Gleaner, 3/2/76, 8/12/96, 2/8/99, 3/22/99.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 52 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

own Lee

ddress 40 Laurel Street

istoric Name

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner H.N. Upham (?)

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1850

Source Style

Style Italianate

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Shingle

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Greek Revival style enclosed porch added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting The east side of Laurel Street on the southern corner with Laurel Avenue.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 25, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A two story, flat-roofed Italianate style house. Five window entry facade on south side behind 1 story enclosed porch in the Greek Revival style. Porch has pilasters at corners and at either side of door. Porch door is sidelighted. Dentils surround porch below cornice line. Entire house sheathed in wood shingles. 6/6 window sash.

An unusual house due to its highly detailed porch.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Very little information could be found on the early history of this house. Its style indicates that it was built sometime around 1850. It appears on the 1858 map of Lee under the name of H.N. Upham. No information on Mr. Upham could be found. No name is recorded on the 1876 map, and again no information was found on the name M. Atwood, recorded on the map of 1895. The house is a modest one and its occupants were probably people who had little influence on the development of Lee. By 1904 the house was owned by Charles A. Gamble.

Charles Gamble spent his entire life in Lee. In his early life he was baker and had a shop on Railroad Street. He later became the baker for C.M. VanDeusen, proprietor of the Lee Bakery. After the Civil War he became a building contractor and built the Centennial Mill. His daughter Ida was a teacher in Lee. Charles Gamble died at his Laurel Street home in December of 1906 at age 69.

By 1913 the house was the home of Edward Hoxie, manager of the furniture and undertaking business of M.J. Kelly. Later he became the Lee postmaster.

In the mid 1920's the house was bought by Severino and Mary Avigo. Severino worked at the Housatonic Mill and later at the Eagle Mill. He retired in the mid-1940's and died in the 1950's. Mary continued to live in the house into the 1970's.

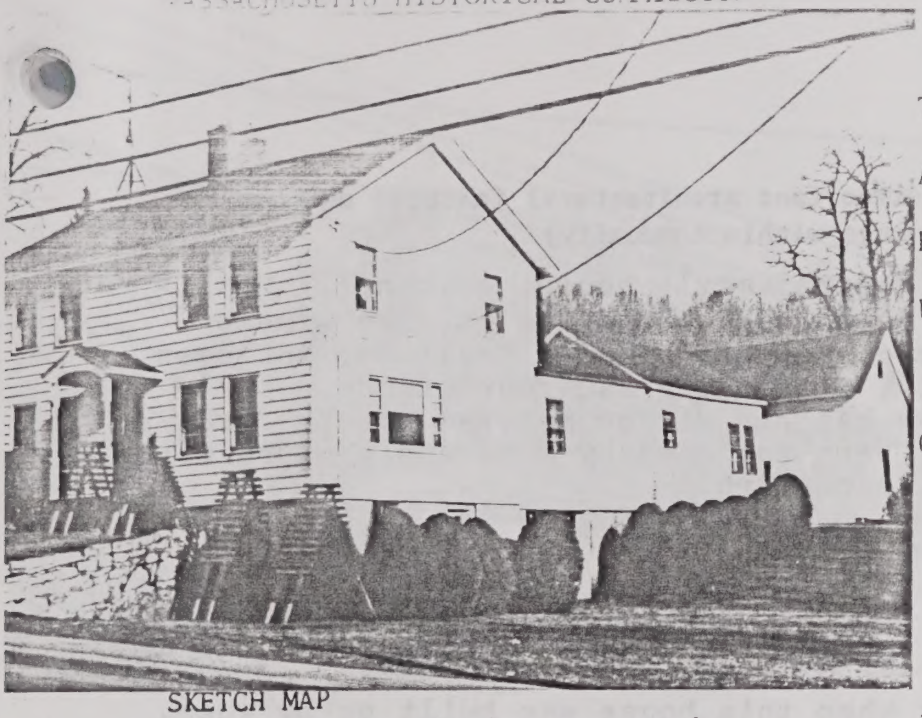
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 1/2/07.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 53 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Town Lee

Address 26 Laurel Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

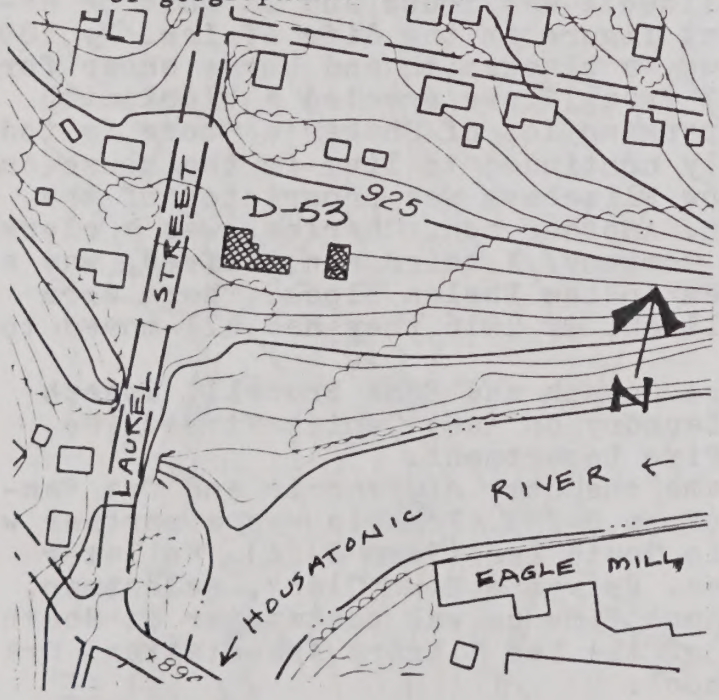
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1825-1830

Source Style

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Aluminum

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)
Two 1 story additions added at rear; windows altered first floor

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting The first house on the east side of Laurel Street, just above the Housatonic River

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 11, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house is a 2½ story Federal style house, originally with a nine window symmetrical front facade and center entry. The window above the entry has been removed. Center chimney. Small portico over entry supported by turned posts. Originally had four window symmetrical sides. The south side now has one window removed on the first floor and the other window has been replaced by a modern picture window. Two 1 story additions at rear. Barn.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

It is not known precisely when this house was built or by whom. Also, little is known of its early history. Its style indicates a building date of about 1820-1830. The first name found in association with the house is S. Hellowell who lived there from the 1850's until the 1880's. No information on Mr. Hellowell was found and it must be assumed that he was not an important figure in the life of Lee. By 1895 the house was owned by Frank Blowe, a blacksmith and horse shoer for Elizur Smith (Form A-61). In 1897 Frank Blowe erected a blacksmith shop on Center Street where the parking lot of Shaker's Store is today. He died in May of 1901. His family continued to live in the house and to operate the business. His widow Elizabeth was proprietor of the shop. Her son Francis was manager. Another son, Charles, was a clerk for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. A third son, Alfred, was a dentist operating out of an office in the Phelan Block. There were also two daughters, Agnes and Lillian. By 1916 they had all moved to Pittsfield.

Next to occupy the house were Joseph and Emma Brunell. Joseph was proprietor of the Lee Steam Laundry on East Center Street. He also served as chief of the Lee Fire Department.

In the 1950's the house became the home of Francis and Ora Fanning. They moved from South Lee (Form B-29). Francis was a partner with Arthur Brown in a general store in South Lee (Form B-24). He later served the Town in many capacities. He was a Town Clerk, selectman, Treasurer, and assessor. For a short time he was postmaster at South Lee. He also served as treasurer of the Lee Library Association. Ora was a teacher at the Lee High School.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 138.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.
Lee Historic Properties Inventory, Form B-29.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 54 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress 9-11 Summer Street

toric Name

: Original Double house

Present Double house

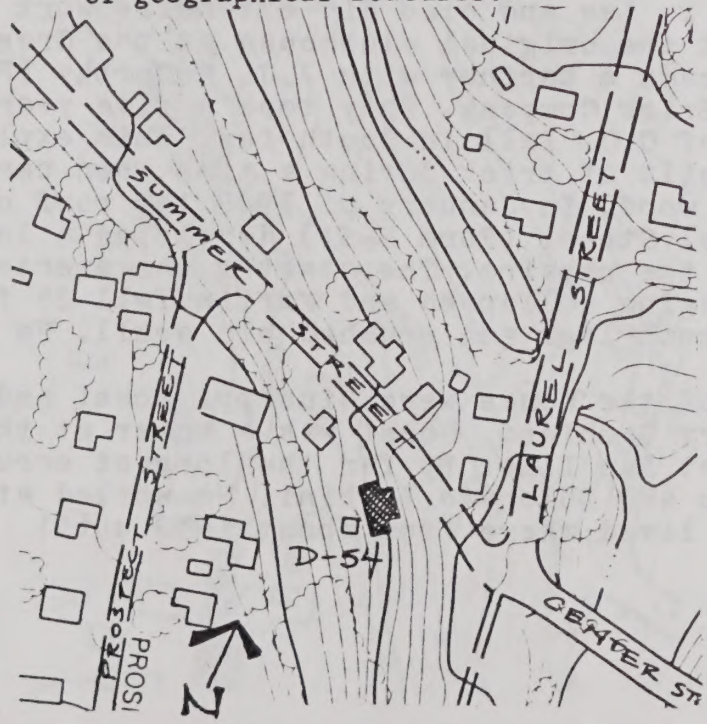
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Nelson Martin

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 11, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1900

Source Lee maps, 1895 & 1904

Style Italianate

Architect

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
1 room addition east side

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting The south side of the bottom of Summer Street overlooking the Eagle Mill.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A two story flat-roofed Italianate style brick double house. Cornice with paired brackets. Marble quoins at corners. Six window symmetrical front facade with double center entries. Doors and windows with shallow segmental arches. Brick arches with marble ends. Modern 1 story addition east side. Full veranda with flat roof supported by square posts.

An unusual house for Lee, being substantially built of brick yet intended for the working class.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1900 by Nelson Martin. Martin was born in Charlotte, Canada of French ancestry. He spent most of his younger years in Burlington, Vermont working as a carpenter. He came to Lee about 1873. He built many homes in Lee and also did extensive work on Lee's paper mills. He also built the original clubhouse at the Greenock Country Club. In 1899 he became a partner with J.J. McCarthy (Form B-10) in the Central Berkshire Brick Company. They took a five year lease on the former brickyards of C.C. Ball in South Lee. This explains why this particular house was built of brick during a time when nearly all other modest houses were of wood. In January of 1908 the roof of the Michael Navin house on Laurel Street (Form D-51) developed a leak. Nelson Martin was hired to make the repairs. The staging was erected and work began. Suddenly the staging collapsed and Martin fell 25 feet to the frozen ground. He broke both legs and crushed his scull. He died within minutes. He was 64.

Among the early occupants of the house were Giuseppi Rossi and his wife Olga and Eugene and Mary Sachiero. Rossi was a baker at the Lee Bakery and Sachiero worked at Lee Lime. By far the longest occupancy has been that of Augustino and Dolorato Barbini. He worked at the Columbia Mill. The Barbinis lived there from about 1932 until the 1970's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1895 and 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 1/10/99, 1/8/08.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 55 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress 45 Summer Street

toric Name The Barrett House

: Original Residence

Present Residence

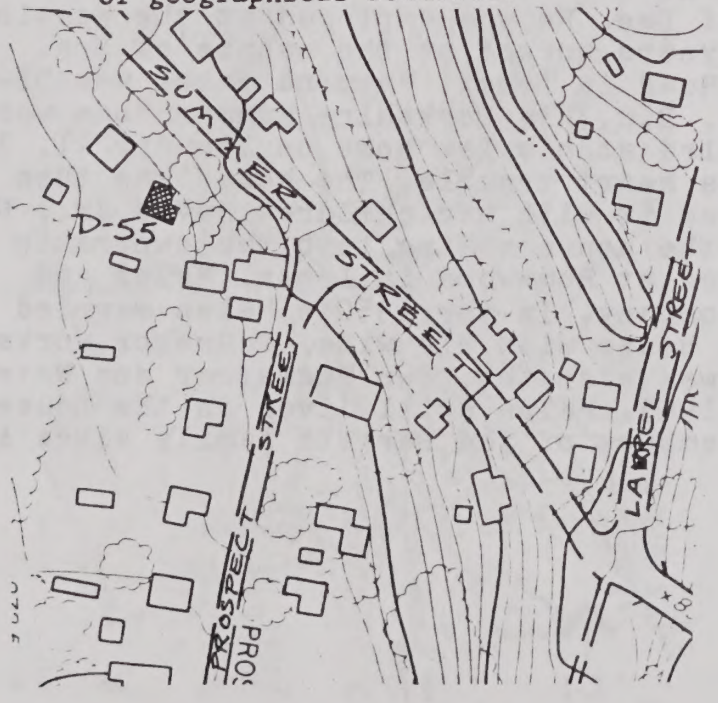
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Garrett Barrett

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 8, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1865

Source Lee maps, 1858 & 1876

Style Eclectic

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards, Wood shingles

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Shed dormers added

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of Summer St. just above the intersection with Prospect Street

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story eclectic house, probably originally Greek Revival. L-shaped. Added shed doermers in roof. Stick Style embellishment in gables. Second story sheathed in several patterns of shaped shingles. Single and paired windows with molded window caps. Small porch corner of two ells with square posts and Stick Style railing. Chimney set in center of ell nearest street.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1865 by Garrett Barrett, a laborer. By 1896 he had died and the house passed to his son David. David Barrett was born in Lee in 1857 and was educated at Lee's schools. He married the former Mary Fahey of Lee. He was employed at the Westinghouse estate and later for many years worked at the estate of Mrs. Raymond T. Baker on Stockbridge Road in Lenox. Raymond Baker was Director of the Mint in Washington, D.C. His Berkshire summer home was call "Homewood". David Barrett died at his Lee home on January 11, 1925 at age 68. The cause of death was heart trouble. The house was then owned by his widow Mary who shared it with her children David Jr., Helen, and Mary. She died around 1928, the house coming into the ownership of David Barrett Jr. He too worked at Homewood in Lenox. Helen and Mary worked at the Clark-Aiken Company. In the 1950's Helen married James R. McGregor who shared the house with his wife. McGregor worked for the Smith Paper Company and was also the Town Registrar and Water Commissioner. He retired around 1963. Helen still lives in the house today. It has been occupied by members of the Barrett family since it was built over 100 years ago.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 138.
Valley Gleaner, 1/12/25.
Bicentennial of the Town of Lee, 1805-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 56 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ess 71 Summer Street

oric Name The Heath House

Original Farm house

Present Residence

rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization
Public

Original owner

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1825

Source Style

Style Federal cape/Italianate

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Attached barn

Major alterations (with dates)
Large 1½ story addition at rear;
Attached barn added; added Italianate features

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of Summer St. just above Prospect Street

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 8, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house was originally a 1½ story Federal cape farmhouse with a five window symmetrical front facade and center entry. Lee marble foundation. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Twin end chimneys. Around 1880 the front only was transformed to the Italianate style with three symmetrically placed gable dormers, Italianate portico, and bay window. This house is unusual in Lee in that it clearly shows two distinct styles: the Italianate front facade and the essentially unaltered Federal style on the remainder of the house. Most unique.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was probably built around 1825, in the Federal cape style, and was originally a farm house. It is not known who its original owner was. Probably around 1847 it became the home of farmer Thomas Cormick who in that year married Ellen Nalligan of Lee. Thomas Cormick was born in Ireland. He and Ellen lived in the house until the 1870's. In May of 1873 Dr. Charles E. Heath, who was for many years a practitioner in Monterey, moved to Lee and set up an office. His first Lee home was on Center Street, the former residence of Frank Hollister, (see Form D-4/a). His office was also in the Center Street residence. In April of 1874 Dr. Heath bought at auction the farm of Thomas Cormick, about 50 acres. The price was $6000. He moved with his family into the old farm house and about 1880 made the changes to the front of the house that converted it to the Italianate style. The remainder of the house was left in the Federal style. Dr. Heath was born in Great Barrington in 1831. He was a surgeon in the Civil War. When he left the service he was told that he had tuberculosis and would not live six months. He lived another 22 years. He died at his Lee home of kidney trouble in 1887 at age 56. Surviving him were two brothers and three sons. One of his sons, Dr. Newton E. Heath of Stockbridge, moved to Lee and set up practice and residence in the old house.

Newton E. Heath was born in Monterey in 1861. He moved to Lee with his family in 1873 and graduated from Lee High School in 1879. From there he attended Albany Medical College and graduated in 1883. As a young man he was considered gifted in art, music, and invention. According to the Valley Gleaner of 1/1/11, "In his medical studies he had ideas that were of his own origin, particularly in the treatment of fractures and blood poisoning, and it was said of him by the faculty of the medical college that he had the best chance in his class of

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES Cont.

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 329.
Valley Gleaner, 11/4/69, 5/5/70, 5/15/73, 4/2/74, 10/5/87, 1/11/11.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE cont.

making a name for himself in the medical fraternity because of his persistent effort to carry out original ideas. This prevented him, however, from passing before the state board, and he eventually had to study up the methods to which he was averse in order to get his medical certificate. Dr. Heath's method of bone setting was so radically different from the general practice of the day that he encountered the opposition of other physicians...yet he was by many considered the most expert of all in this direction.... In the matter of blood poisoning he made some signal cures which were astonishing.... He started a sanitarium in Stockbridge which was named "Vagabonda". For some years the sanitarium drew patients from all over the country and was gaining a name, then collapsed.... Dr. Heath was a very powerful man in his younger days and capable of athletic feats which most young men had not the strength to accomplish. In later years, however, with a weight of about 340 pounds, he was handicapped in his strength and labors.... He was much interested in agriculture...and in this also he had new and in some cases visionary ideas."

Dr. Newton E. Heath died at his Lee home in January of 1911. His widow, the former Elizabeth Oldfield of Lee, lived in the house with her mother-in-law Mrs. Charles Heath until 1913 when they both moved to Pittsfield.

Around 1915 the old house became associated with the estate of Willard F. Smith (Form D-15). Smith was president of the Smith Paper Company. He built a large home for his family and himself in the woods behind the old Heath house. The estate was called "Ledgelands". In the mid-1900's it was the Lee Academy and today is Brigham Center, for the mentally retarded. The Heath house served as sort of a gatehouse for the estate and as the home for the estate's caretaker. In the 1920's and 1930's it was the home of groundskeeper Alfred N. Smith and his wife Ellen. By the mid 1940's it was the home of Joseph and Alice Hayden. Joseph was the chauffeur for Mrs. Daisy Smith (Willard Smith's widow) who still lived at Ledgelands. Joseph died around 1963. Alice Hayden continued to live in the old house into the 1970's.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 57 |

wn Lee

dress Summer Street

storic Name Highlawn Farm

e: Original Farm

Present Farm

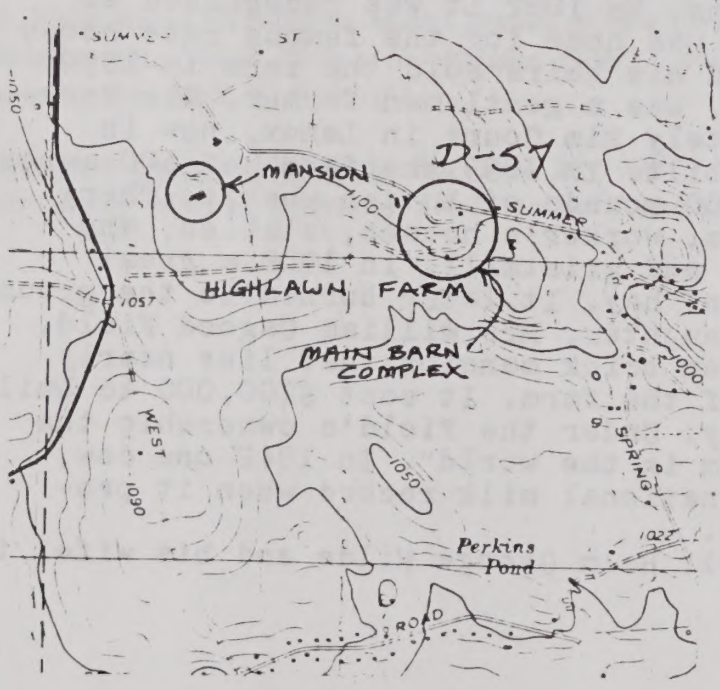
nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Elizur Smith

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1881

Source Valley Gleaner 11/18/81

Style Multiple styles (Dutch)

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Many

Outbuildings Barns, stables, houses, shops, etc.

Major alterations (with dates)
Many over the years, too numerous to elaborate upon.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 250

Setting At the crest of Summer St. overlooking Laurel Lake

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 8, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The Highlawn Farm complex is one of many buildings including a three story brick Georgian mansion deep within the boundaries of the farm and virtually invisible from public roads. The working farm is built to emulate a Dutch farmstead. It has a clock tower with pyramidal roof, multiple gables, and battlement. It has a concrete barn with crowstepped gables trimmed in brown sandstone. It has many other buildings of varying styles and materials. The clock tower is the farms most prominent and most recognized feature.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Highlawn Farm was founded in 1881 by Elizur Smith, President and founder of the Smith Paper Company (See Form A-61). In that year he purchased the farm of Elmadorus Clark for $7,500 and through hard work and modern methods of soil improvement built the old farm into one of the nations most productive farms. By 1882 it was recognized as a leading horse breeding farm, and was home for the famous race horse 'Alcantara'. Smith died in 1889 and his heirs sold the farm in 1899 to W.D. Sloane. Sloane, like Smith, was a gentleman farmer. His Berkshire home was the massive and stately Elm Court in Lenox, now in decay. His wife Emily was a Vanderbilt. In 1899 the farm had 600 acres in cultivation. 30 cows produced 100 pounds of butter weekly. There were carpenter and blacksmith shops, worker's houses, stables, and barns. There was also a smokehouse and gristmill. In 1908 a great barn was built that held 700 tons of hay. It later burned to the ground. Sloane passed the farm on to his daughter, Mrs William Osgood Field, and built for her the great Georgian brick mansion that lies nearly hidden within the rolling fields of the farm. It cost $200,000 to build in the first decade of this century. Under the Field's ownership the farm became the"leading Jersey farm in the world". In 1942 one cow, 'Siegfried's Pride', captured the national milk record when it produced 83 pounds of milk in one day.

Today the farm is owned by Col. Helm George Wilde and his wife, the former Marjorie Lila Field.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Valley Gleaner, 6/9/82, 11/18/81, 4/26/99.
Consolati, See All the People (1977), p. 123-127.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town

**TOWN OF LEE**

Property Address
1045 Summer St.

Area(s) D

Form No. 57-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Address: 1045 Summer St.

*Historical Significance*
*Col. H. George Wilde, the owner of High Lawn Farm, died on June 18, 1998 at Berkshire Medical Center. He was 90 years old.*
*Born in Minneapolis, Minn., on Oct. 8, 1907, Wilde graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1929.*
*He married the former Marjorie Lila Field of New York in 1932. Before her marriage, Mrs. Wilde lived half of the year in New York City , where she was born, and the other half at High Lawn Farm, which was owned by her parents, Mr. And Mrs. William Osgood Field. On Jan. 1, 1935, the Wildes purchased High Lawn farm from Mrs. Field's estate.*

*Mr. Wilde managed the farm and Mrs. Wilde was the facility's herd manager until her death at age 87 in September 1997. In 1995, Western Dairyman recognized High Lawn Farm by saying, "The record is clear that High Lawn Farm has bred more bulls that have helped the Jersey breed make more production progress than any other existing herd." In 1990, an article in the Jersey Journal said, "High Lawn Farm has been called the cradle of the breed…It may be one of the greatest examples of cattle breeding ever witnessed."*
*Mr. Wilde leaves six children, Mary Carswell of New York City and Great Barrington, William Wilde of Key Biscayne, Fla., Lila W. Berle of Stockbridge, Peter O. Wilde of Chestnut Hill, Nancy M. Hahn of Karlsruhe, Germany, and Alice W. Field of Lee.*

*Taken from The Berkshire Eagle, Sat. June 20, 1998*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission June 15, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 58 |

Lee

ress Spring Street

toric Name Joseph Childs House

: Original Farmhouse

Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner Joseph Childs

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1825-30

Source Style

Style Federal cape

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Gable dormers added; exterior sheathed in wood shingles

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Spring St. nearly opposite Mandalay Rd.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 9, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story Federal cape farmhouse with a four window symmetrical front facade and center entry. Massive center brick chimney. Two added symmetrically placed gable dormers in front roof. Simple shed-roofed portico supported by square posts over entry. Cornices and returns.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The 1858 map of Lee shows this house as belonging to J. Childs. This was probably Joseph Childs who was born in Lee in 1803. His parents, Job and Rhoda Childs, were one of the families that settled in Lee from Cape Cod around the turn of the century. They arrived from Barnstable around 1801. Job was born in Barnstable in 1772. Little is known of Joseph Childs except that he was a farmer. By 1876 the house had been sold to Peter G. Cookingham. He, too, was a farmer. He had 100 acres. His daughter Mary was graduate of Vasser College. Peter Cookingham died around 1900, leaving the house and farm to his son George.

Eventually the house and farm became part of the extensive holdings of Highlawn Farm (Form D-57). Most, if not all, of its occupants in this century were employed at Highlawn. In the 1920's it was the home of Samuel Viecelli and his wife Anetta. Samuel was a carpenter at Highlawn. From about 1928-1945 it was the home of Roy and Mary Smith, also Highlawn employees. From the mid-1940's until about 1963 it was the home of Armand Roy (Highlawn) and his wife Viola.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 146.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 142.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 59 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address Stockbridge Road

Historic Name Abraham Howk House

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

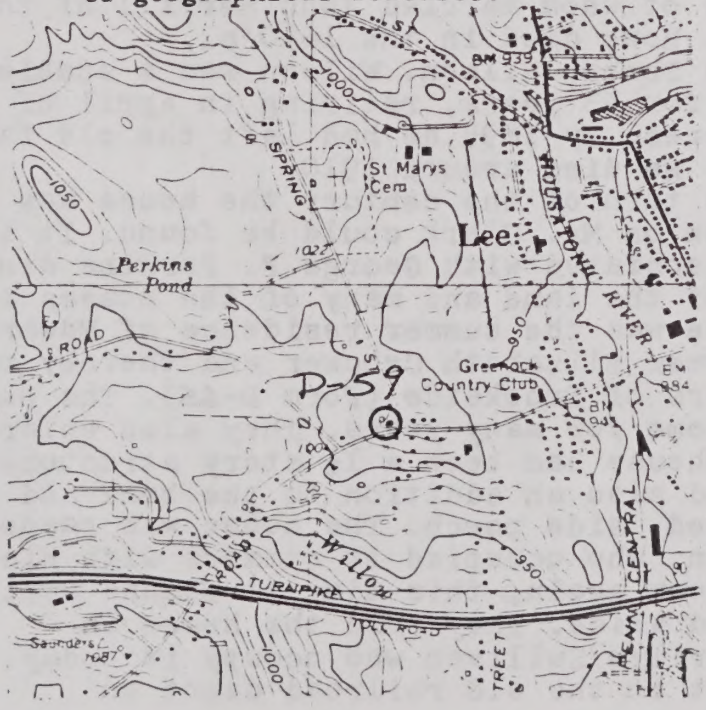
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Abraham Howk

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1793

Source Date over door

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)
Second story added circa 1915,
Addition to rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2

Setting The corner of Stockbridge Road and Spring Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 4, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style house with a seven window front facade. Gothic Revival portico over front entry. Added Gothic dormer in roof line. End chimney. Added screen porch west side.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1793 by Abraham Howk (VanHuyck), son of Richard VanHuyck who came to Lee from Kinderhook, N.Y. in 1773. See Form D-6 for the history of the Howk family in Lee. Abraham Howk was a farmer. He had two daughters, one of whom married John Merrill of the South Lee Merrill family in 1813. Howk died in the 1850's.

Next to occupy the house was Thomas Wilson. Wilson was a stableman for Elizur Smith (Form A-61) for 33 years, retiring in April of 1882 to work his farm, then 40 acres. By 1895 he had left the old farm house and moved to Center Street. He died around 1910.

For several years around the turn of the century the house was the home of S.H. Clark. No information on Mr. Clark could be found. It is believed that he may have been associated with George F. Perkins since Perkins at that time owned much of the land and many of the houses in the area. By around 1910 the house was the summer residence of Edward W.Y. Dunn, whose wife was the former Elizabeth Crocker and thereby related to the Perkins family, owners of Brookside (Form D-65). The Dunns made the old house their summer home for many years. They also enlarged it. Until about 1910 the old farmhouse had been a 1½ story structure. The Dunns added a second story and also an addition to the back and one side. Finally they added a screened side porch. The house was passed down to Dunn's son, George P. Dunn, who occupied it summers with his wife Alice. Later it was passed down again, this time to Edward W.Y. Dunn, 2nd. His wife was also named Alice. They sold the house in December of 1978 to Daniel and Marilyn Sullivan who occupy it today. The Sullivans operate a restaurant in the old railroad depot on Railroad Street (Form A-31).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 4/7/82, 7/29/75.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.
Daniel and Marilyn Sullivan.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: LEE

Property Address: 20 STOCKBRIDGE ROAD

Area(s): D

Form No.: 59-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Address: *The address is 20 Stockbridge Rd.*

Historical Significance: *Note changes to the last paragraph of the form. It should read as follows: They sold the house in December of 1976 to Daniel and Marilyn Kelly Sullivan. Marilyn Kelly occupies it today. She operates a restaurant in the old railroad depot on Railroad Street (Form A-31). Written by Marilyn Kelly in 1995*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 60 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress Stockbridge Road

toric Name Deacon Joseph Crosby Hse.

: Original Residence

Present Residence.

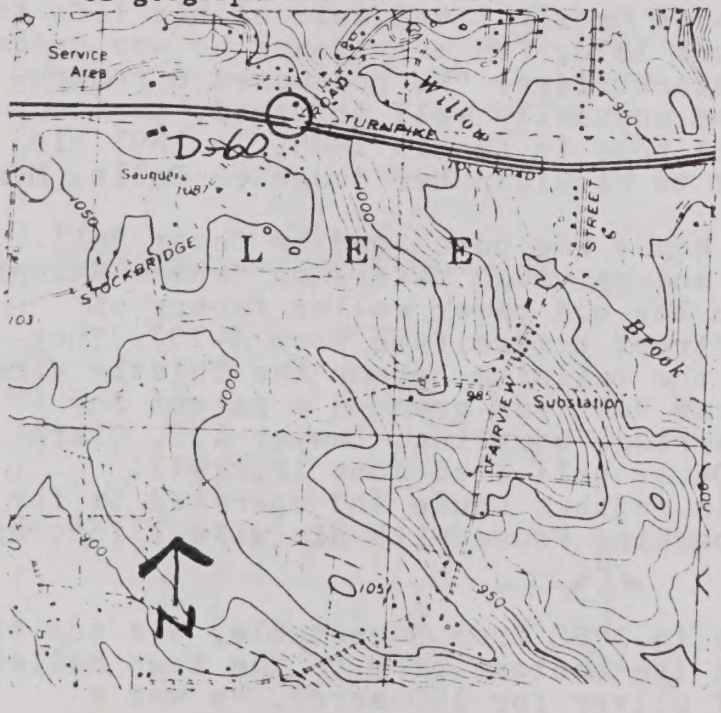
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Joseph I. Crosby

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1870.

Source Style, 1876 map of Lee

Style Stick Style

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard/ Wood shingle

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
2½ story ell added at rear;
1 story enclosed porch east side

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting North side of Stockbridge Road right next to the Turnpike

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 13, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Stick Style house. Center gable with carved vargeboard trim and decorative shaped shingle embellishment. Seven window symmetrical front, with first floor windows paired. Window caps. Center entry. Shingled enclosed porch east side. 2½ story ell at rear. Rectangular attic vent windows.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house is believed to have built by Deacon Joseph I. Crosby around 1870. He was born in Stockbridge in 1800, the son of John Crosby, Jr. His grandfather was John Crosby, who came to Lee in 1780. His cousin, Hannah Crosby, lived in a farmhouse farther west on Stockbridge Road (Form D-62). Deacon Crosby lived most of his life in Stockbridge, retiring to Lee around 1870. For many years he was deacon of the Congregational Church of Stockbridge. "He possessed a remarkable mind on many subjects and was unusually well informed, particularly on theology". He died at his home in Lee in 1885. In 1893 his widow sold the Lee home and moved to Michigan her daughter Belle. Mrs. Crosby died there in 1894.

In April of 1893 the Crosby house was purchased by Oscar Hall. Oscar and his brother were wagon and carriage makers on Center Street. In 1882 they set up their shop in the old paper collar facory of William T. Fish near the Center Street bridge.(see Form A-70). They paid Mr. Fish $1,500. Eventually the building became the Thistle Wire Works, now destroyed. In 1890 Oscar Hall was granted a patent for a revolutionary and convenient carriage coupling. Lawyer A.B. Clark (Form D-12) did the legal work. Oscar hall died June 12, 1911.

Frank B.L. Hall took over his fathers house and operated it for many years as the Willow Brook Boarding House with his wife Alice, up until about 1960.

P.S. John Crosby, who came to Lee in 1780 from Barnstable, was one of the early settlers of the area in the eastern part of the town called Dodegetown. He paid 150 pounds of silver for 150 acres. He was a housewright and joiner, and built many of the early frame houses.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Consoloti, See All the People (1977), p. 76, 58, 28.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p.143, 145.
Valley Gleaner, 3/25/85, 4/19/93, 10/6/80, 11/5/90, 4/5/93.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

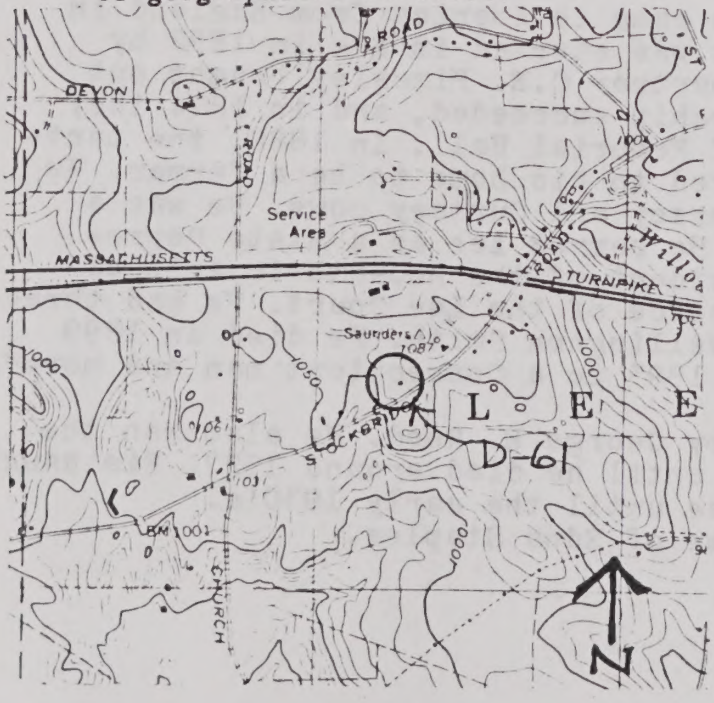
FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 61 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 12, 1983

n Lee

dress Stockbridge Road

storic Name James Pullard House

e: Original Farmhouse

Present Residence

nership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1800

Source Style

Style Georgian

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Attached garage

Major alterations (with dates) 1½ story addition at rear; Attatched garage added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting North side of Stockbridge Road between the Turnpike and West Road.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Georgian style house with a seven window asymmetrical front facade. Siselighted and overlighted front entry. Paired windows on the east half of the house may indicate window replacement in the early 19th century or the construction of the house as a halfhouse originally. Massive center brick chimney. 12/12 window sash. Cornices and returns. Added bay window east side. Also a funeral door east side (obscured by tree in photo). 1½ story ell at rear with side entry. Attached garage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Little is known of the original owners of this house except that they were probably farmers, and successful ones. By around 1845 the house was owned by James Bullard.

James Bullard was born in Sheffield November 13, 1818. He was descended from Benjamin Bullard who came to America from England in 1630. The first regular meat market was started in Lee in 1852 by Dyke and Babcock. Bullard and his partner C.E. Hinckley bought out their business in 1857. The partnership succeeded, and in 1874 they moved their shop to the basement of Memorial Hall. In 1882, the partnership dissolved and Bullard retired to his home to be a farmer. He had 50 acres on which he kept 14 Jersey and Gurnsey cows. He was a selectman in 1864, 1865, and 1868. He served Lee as a State Representative in 1861. He was also president of the Housatonic Agricultural Society and was Associate Justice of the Lee Court. He had three children, one of whom became Mrs. Wellington Smith. He died in 1899 at age 81. He had sold his farm in 1893 to a Connecticut man and moved down the hill to the village.

The house was bought in 1893 by George E. Rood. He also ran the property as a farm. He lived there until he died around 1927. His daughter Edith continued to live in the house until the early 1930's.

Today the old house is the home of Edna Staples.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 3/19/74, 3/31/82, 3/24/93, 4/14/93, 9/6/99.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 307.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885).
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1905-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: LEE

Property Address: 460 STOCKBRIDGE ROAD

Area(s): D

Form No.: 61-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*Address: The address is 460 Stockbridge Rd.*

*Owner: The owner is Beverly K. McLeod who purchased the property in August of 1993.*

*Date of house: The house was built in 1768*

*Acreage: 27 acres*
*All of the above was written by Beverly K. McLeod in 1995*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 62 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

wn Lee

dress Stockbridge Road

storic Name Henry Smith House

e: Original Farmhouse

Present Residence

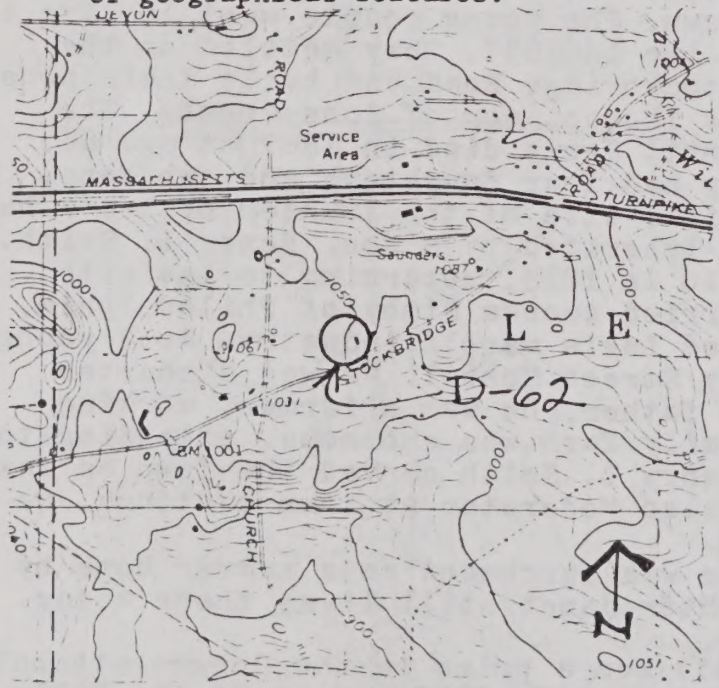
nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Henry Smith

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1837

Source Valley Gleaner 3/13/12

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Large 2½ story addition at rear

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting North side of Stockbridge Road just east of West Road.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 13, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house. Five bay front. Center entry with massive pliasters supporting architrave and cornice. Sidelighted front entry. Five eyebrow windows set symmetrically in heavy architrave and cornice. Two eyebrow windows in similar cornice on end gables, with pediment and pilasters. 2½ story addition at rear with connecting jogg.

A very fine and well preserved example of a Greek Revival house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1837 by Henry Smith. He was born in Groton, Conn. in 1801 and came to Lee around 1817. In 1822 he married Hannah Crosby of Lee. She was descended from John Crosby who came to Lee in 1780, one of a number of people who settled the area known as Dodgetown in the eastern part of town. The young couple went to live in Ohio for a few years, returning to Lee in 1837. They settled on the farm owned by Hannah's father on Stockbridge Road and built their house that same year. Hannah's father was Thomas, son of John Crosby. The couple was married for 65 years, until Henry died in 1887 at age 86. Hannah died in 1893 at age 89. They had four daughters and two sons. One daughter became Mrs. Elizur Smith, wife of the founder of Lee's huge Smith Paper Company. The house was inherited by a son, Henry L. Smith.

Henry L. Smith was born in Ohio in 1833, returning to Lee with his parents in 1837. In 1858 he married Amanda Rimby of Philadelphia, niece of Charles Heebner who founded Lee's marble industry. As a young man he taught school at the Bradley Street School. He was a charter member of the Lee Grange. Like his father, he was a farmer, working about 160 acres. Originally the family farm was enormous, extending to the summit of Beartown Mountain. Henry L. Smith served the Town as tax collector for many years, and was also Moderator at town meetings. He died March 8, 1912 at age 78.

Around 1920 the old farm house was purchased as a summer home by Dr. Warfield T. Longcope. His daughter Janet still lives there today.

P.S. Hannah Crosby (Born Lee, 1803) won a prize in the Congregational Church Sunday School for reciting over 6000 verses of the Bible.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 6/29/87, 3/15/93, 3/13/12.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 163, 164.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 63 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address Stockbridge Road

Historic Name

Use: Original Farm house

Present Residence

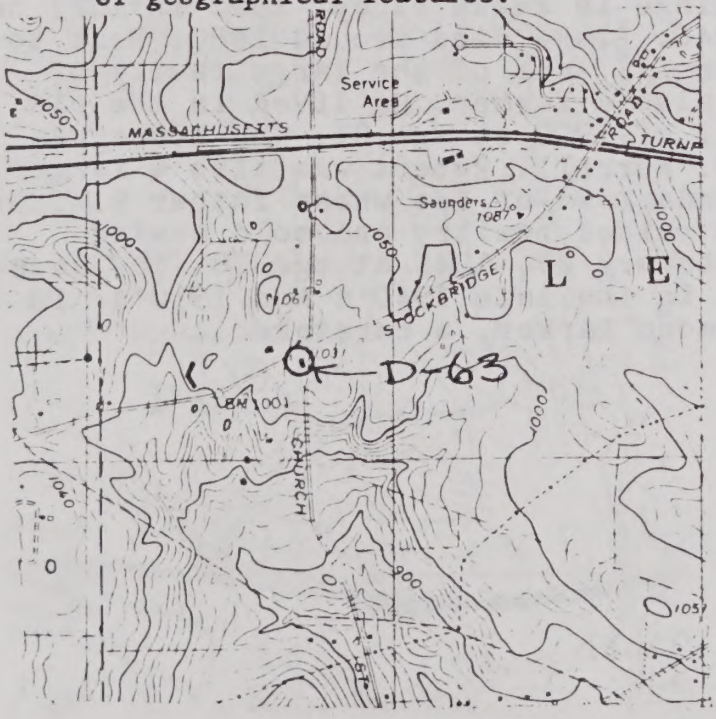
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner William Blake (?)

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1800

Source Style

Style Federal cape

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Wood Shingle

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates)
Large addition at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting The southwest corner of Stockbridge Road and Church Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 5, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story Federal cape house. Sidelighted center entry. Five bay front facade. End gable with three small vent windows. Center chimney. 1½ story ell to rear.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The main section of this old farmhouse is very typical of many of the farm houses built in Lee in the 1800's. Many larger farm houses of the Federal style that exist in town were modified from one story houses similar to this. This house was originally the home of William Blake, a farmer. Little of Mr. Blake is known except that in 1827 he married Amna Howk who died in 1840. Blake died around 1880. Next to occupy the house was Franklin Merrill, one of the large family of Merrills from South Lee. He was also a farmer. He lived in the old farm house until he died in April of 1909 at age 83. The house was passed down to his son, Egbert C. Merrill. Egbert was also a farmer. He was married to the former Amanda Dowd of Lee whose father R.M. Dowd operated a fruit market and also raised poultry and sold sewing machines. Egbert Merrill died February 23, 1945 at age 78. The house was vacant for a number of years in the late 1940's and 1950's. In the 1960's it became the home of Raymond Parker, a caretaker.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 64 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

own Lee

ddress Devon Road

istoric Name

se: Original Residence

Present Vacation Home

wnership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner B. Barry

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 4, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1860

Source style

Style Greek Revival/Georgian Rev.

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
1½ story ell added circa 1920

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2

Setting South side of Devon Rd. Between Brookside and Stock-bridge Road

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with Georgian Revival additions. Cornices and cornerboards. 1½ story ell with wall dormers. Offset chimneys.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

It is not known precisely when this house was built or who first inhabited it. It is believed to have always been part of the estate of George F. Perkins (Form D-65) and occupied by one or more of his employees. For the later part of the 19th century, at least back to 1876, it was the home of Richard Barry, listed in the 1895 Directory of Lee as "boss farmer" for Brookside. He died around 1914 and his widow Ellen and son William continued to live there until they moved to Stockbridge Road in the late 1920's. William was a clerk for the Smith Paper Company.

When the Barrys vacated the house Mrs. Louise Perkins moved in. She was the wife of George Perkins, 2nd. Previously they had occupied the old house on Stockbridge Road next to the Greenock Country Club (Form D-4). Mrs. Perkins lived there until the 1960's. Today the house remains in the Perkins family and is used seasonally.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 138.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town
LEE

Property Address
95 DEVON ROAD

Area(s) D

Form No. 64-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*The following changes were written by Dorothy Perkins Fraser, 95 Devon Rd. Lee, MA in March of 1999.*

*Use: Original: Residence/ schoolhouse*

*Present: Residence*

*Original owner: Richard Barry, Sr.*

*Description:*

*Date: circa 1865 (farmhouse) / 1856 (schoolhouse)*

*Major alterations: schoolhouse added on to the farmhouse in 1933. Remodeled into two stories.*

*Approx. acreage: 14*

*Historical Significance*

*This house was built in 1865 on land that was originally part of Elisha Crocker's farm in 1778. When Richard Barry, Sr. acquired the land from Lucius Crocker (Elisha's son) in 1865, he built this house. George F. Perkins, Jr. (Elisha's great-grandson) acquired the house and property back in 1926. In 1933, the "West School District" schoolhouse was moved from the corner of Devon Rd. and Stockbridge Rd. and joined to the old farmhouse. The home was used as a vacation home by the Perkins family. In 1995, Virginia Perkins Fraser and husband John, became owners and permanent residence here on fourteen acres of the original farm.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 28, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 65 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress Devon Road

toric Name Brookside

: Original Summer residence

Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Elisha Crocker

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION: Picture shows 1971 house built by Gilligan Bros. Original (Demolished)

Date 1840

Source Valley Gleaner 8/19/03

Style Modern, altered from Greek Rev.

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Carriage barn

Major alterations (with dates) Many after 1880, too numerous to elaborate upon.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 100

Setting North side of Devon Rd. between Stockbridge Road and West Road.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 10, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Originally a 2½ story Greek Revival style house with 2½ story ell and broad veranda, this house has undergone massive alterations through the Italianate period to the present structure, which seems to defy classification as to style.

Very nice board and batten carriage barn at rear.

Per D. Fraser: This is 4th house on this site. (The one pictured)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house sits on the old Crocker homestead, settled by Elisha Crocker who was born in Barnstable in 1750 and came to Lee in the 1770's. Originally he built a log cabin near this house. His youngest son, Lucius, inherited the property and in 1840 built a 2½ story Greek Revival style house that is the frame of the present structure. [**see p. 3 Note] He was a relative of Jedediah Crocker, Lee's first postmaster (1803). In 1880 the house came into the possession of Lucius' daughter Charlotte who was married to George Fitch Perkins. Many changes in the property ensued. Perkins built the carriage house, stable, enlarged the pond, built two dams, and a stone bridge over the stream crossing Devon Road.

George F. Perkins, Sr. was born in Andover, Ct. As a young man he was an apprentice in the machine shop of Tanner & Perkins (his father) on Water Street in East Lee (Form C-1). In 1858 he began working in the paper business of H.C. and M. Hulbert of New York. By 1865 he had become a partner in the paper firm of Buchanan, Perkins, and Goodwin. Finally he became the senior partner in the firm of Perkins, Goodwin, & Company, one of New York's largest paper houses. They were suppliers of news and book papers and paper mill supplies. By 1904 the company was enjoying annual sales in excess of $4,000,000. Among his many professional and charitable affiliations, George Perkins was President of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

The Lee estate has remained in the Perkins family, being sucessively owned by George Perkins, his son George F. Perkins Jr., and then by George F. Perkins, 3rd. It is currently the home of the widow of George Perkins, 3rd. Dorothy Perkins [Debbie Fraser's Mom] **see p.3

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 329.
Valley Gleaner, 8/19/03, 1/6/04.
Perkins, The Story of Brookside Farm (1942).

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: LEE

Property Address: 180 DEVON ROAD

Area(s): D

Form No.: 65-3

Massachusetts Historical Commission
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*The following information was written by Dorothy Perkins Fraser in March of 1999.*

*Page 1; Description: the original 1840 building was demolished in 1971.*

*Date: Building in photo on page 1 was built in 1971.*
*Outbuildings: corn crib, carriage barn, cow barn, lower barn*

*Historical Significance*

*Lucius Crocker was a selectman in town (1857-1858). He helped build the original St. George's Episcopal Church of which he was a Vestryman.*

*Fifth line under Historical Significance should read: the frame, which is of the same foundation design, is part of the present structure.*

*Delete: "He was a ...(1803)."*

*2nd paragraph should read as follows: George F. Perkins, Sr.*

*3rd. paragraph should read as follows: The Lee land has remained in the Crocker/Perkins family, being successively owned by George Perkin, his son George F. Perkins Jr., and then by George F. Perkins, 3rd.*

*Delete: It is currently the home of the widow of George Perkins, 3rd.*

*Add this last sentence: When his wife Dorothy died, the property passed to their daughters, Virginia P. and Dorothy P. Fraser – the sixth generation.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 28, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 66 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address Devon Road

Historic Name The Hull House

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization
Public

Original owner

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1785/c. 1830

Source present owner

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Brick

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Front portion added c. 1830,
Garage added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting South side of Devon Rd. near the intersection with West Road.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 5, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story narrow brick Federal style house. Symmetrical five window front. Arched entry with fan light. 1½ story wood ell to rear, the oldest part of the house. Originally twin end chimneys.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The oldest part of this house is the rear portion, originally a woodframe farmhouse said by its present owners to have been built in 1785. It has large wooden beams and a large stone fireplace leading to a center chimney. The interior of the house would support an 1785 building date. It is not known who the original owner of the house was. There were not many families in Lee in 1785. The front part of the house is of brick and said by its owners to have been built around 1830. It appears older. The first name than can be associated with the house is Benjamin Hull. Benjamin Hull in 1859 joined into a partnership with David Dresser to open the first regular coal yard in Lee, on Railroad Street. The firm of Hull & Dresser started slowly. The first year it sold only 200 tons of coal, most of that to homeowners. The paper mills, which converted their steam generation from wood to coal, bought most of their coal directly from the mines. Hull did not get a chance to see the business really prosper. He died at a young age in 1863. His sons Charles and William later joined with David Dresser to sell coal and grain. Their business, the Dresser-Hull Co. still operates today on Railroad Street.

When Benjamin Hull died his house was left to his widow Adeline. She lived there for many years, dying in April of 1904 at age 77. The house was passed on to her son David. David C. Hull was born in Lee April 12, 1858. He was educated in the Lee schools and spent his life working in Lee as a carpenter and painter. He died at the old homestead on October 7, 1941 at age 83. The house was willed to his housekeeper, Miss Bertha Brinka, who lived there until about 1966. Today it is owned by John Godwin and family. (Bought in 1971.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 306.
Valley Gleaner, 10/7741.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 67 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ress Devon Road

toric Name Charles Bradley House

: Original Farm house .

Present Residence

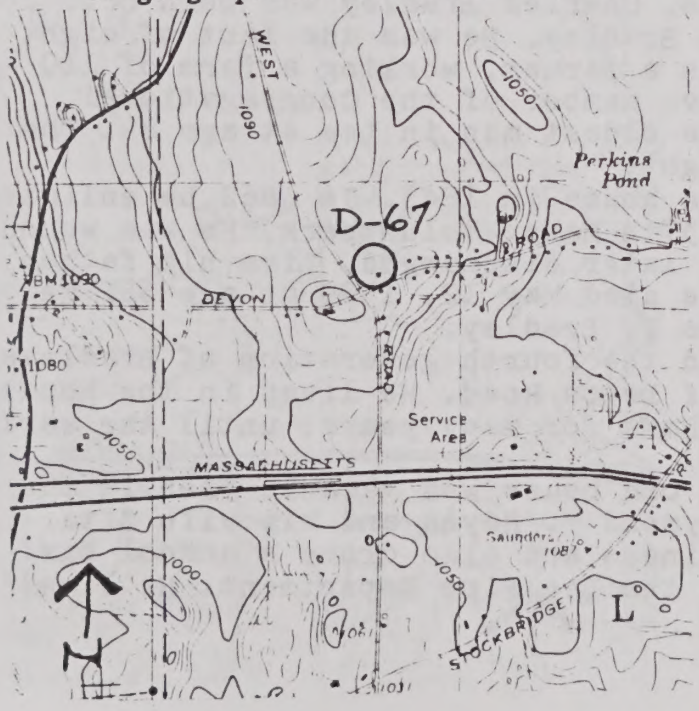
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Stephen Bradley

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 8, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1835

Source Valley Gleaner 5/21/02

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Additions to main house; multiple 1½ story ells at rear added

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 3

Setting North side of Devon Road just east of the intersection with West Road.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A T-shaped 2½ story Greek Revival style house with Gothic Revival additions. The center section with Gothic dormer is likely the oldest part of the house, with wing additions. Asymmetrical window arrangement front facade. Offset entry with Gothic Revival portico. Sidelighted front entry. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Multiple 1½ story ells to rear. Added exterior brick chimney circa 1930. 6/6 window sash with shutters.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1835 by Stephen Bradley (Form D-68). He lived there until 1857 when his father died and he moved back into the family homestead nearby on Devon Road. This house then became the home of his younger brother Charles. Charles Bradley was born Oct. 20, 1812, the son of Stephen and Lydia Bradley. He was the last of eight children. For his whole life he was a farmer, working a farm of 110 acres. For 74 years he was an active member of the Congregational Church. He died in May of 1902, the oldest man in Lee at age 89. The house was inherited by his son Dwight.

Dwight Bradley was born in the house in 1843. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army in Co. B of the 37th Mass. Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania and later discharged. Like his father and grandfather he was a farmer. He died May 12, 1909 at age 66. He willed the house to his son Charles F. Bradley.

Charles F. Bradley represented the fourth generation of Bradleys to farm the land at the west end of Devon Road. He lived in the house with his wife Margaret and sister Emma for many years, until the early 1950's.

For a while in the 1950's the old house was vacant. Then in the late 1950's it was purchased by Raymond T. Hayes and his wife Zita. Raymond was in the real estate business and also drove a school bus. He was also actively involved with the Lee Fire Department. He lived in the house until about 1980.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 5/21/02, 5/16/09.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1969.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 68 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

dress Devon Road

storic Name Stephen Bradley House

e: Original Farm house

Present Residence/Dr.'s office

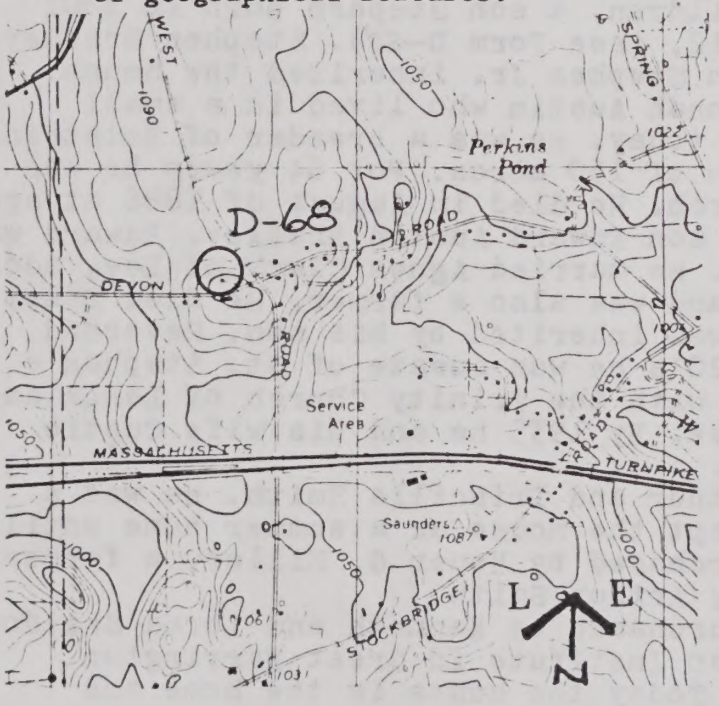
nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Stephen Bradley

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1800

Source Style plus family history

Style Georgian

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)
2½ story addition west side;
addition at rear; porch east side

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting North side of Devon Road between West Street and the Stockbridge town line.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 7, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Georgian style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade and center entry. Entry portico. Wide cornice, corner-boards, and returns. Twin center chimneys. 6/6 window sash, with shutters. 2½ story addition west side with four symmetrically placed windows on front facade and end exterior chimney. Covered porch east side.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1795-1800 by Stephen Bradley, a farmer whose ancestors came from New Haven and settled on East Street in Stockbridge before the Town of Lee was incorporated (1777). It is presumed that he built the house at the time of his marriage. He and his wife Lydia had at least two children, a son Stephen born in 1801 and another son Charles born in 1812, (see Form D-67). Stephen Bradley Sr. died in 1857 at age 82. His son Stephen Jr. inherited the house. He too was a farmer. He married Hannah Austin who lived in a small house where the Lee Library stands today. He was a breeder of Holstein cattle, which he raised on his farm of 150 acres. For 64 years he was a member of the Congregational Church. He died in August of 1886 at age 85. The house was inherited by his son Edward Austin Bradley. Edward was born in the house December 2, 1846. He married Agnes Clark of Lee, adopted daughter of William Clark. Edward was also a farmer. He died December 12, 1919 at age 72. The house was inherited by his son, Reverend Edward C. Bradley. In the early 1920's he was curate of St. Stephen's Church in Pittsfield. Later he was with the Trinity Church of Lenox and St. George's Episcopal Church of Lee. By 1935 he and his wife Custie had moved to Englewood, New Jersey.

The house was purchased by Arthur and Priscilla Smith. He was a New York City stock broker. They kept the house as a summer home until about 1945. At that time it was purchased by Homer G. Miller, a farmer, who had previously been employed by Arthur Smith.

In the 1950's the house was purchased by Kenneth and Lorna Sheldon. Kenneth was employed at the American Institute in Great Barrington. They lived there until the 1970's. Today the house is the home and office of Dr. Raymond F. Sabatelli.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 8/4/86, 10/24/72, 4/2/57.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
LEE

Property Address
570 DEVON ROAD

Area(s) D

Form No. 68-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*The following was written by Elaine Sabatelli in 1995.*

*Property Owners: Elaine and Raymond Sabatelli*

*Last renovations to the exterior: About 5 years ago added some trim to east side porch to match front porch and old picture of east side porch.*

*Historical significance: When the house was purchased in the 1970's, it was purchased from the Fallows who owned it for 13 years According to our information, the house was built circa 1780.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 28, 1999.*

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
LEE

Property Address
570 DEVON ROAD

Area(s) D

Form No. 68-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*The following was written by Elaine Sabatelli in 1995.*

*Property Owners: Elaine and Raymond Sabatelli*

*Last renovations to the exterior: About 5 years ago added some trim to east side porch to match front porch and old picture of east side porch.*

*Historical significance: When the house was purchased in the 1970's, it was purchased from the Fallows who owned it for 13 years According to our information, the house was built circa 1780.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 28, 1999.*

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town
LEE

Property Address
570 DEVON ROAD

Area(s) Form No.
D 68-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*The following was written by Elaine Sabatelli in 1995.*

*Property Owners: Elaine and Raymond Sabatelli*

*Last renovations to the exterior: About 5 years ago added some trim to east side porch to match front porch and old picture of east side porch.*

*Historical significance: When the house was purchased in the 1970's, it was purchased from the Fallows who owned it for 13 years According to our information, the house was built circa 1780.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 28, 1999.*

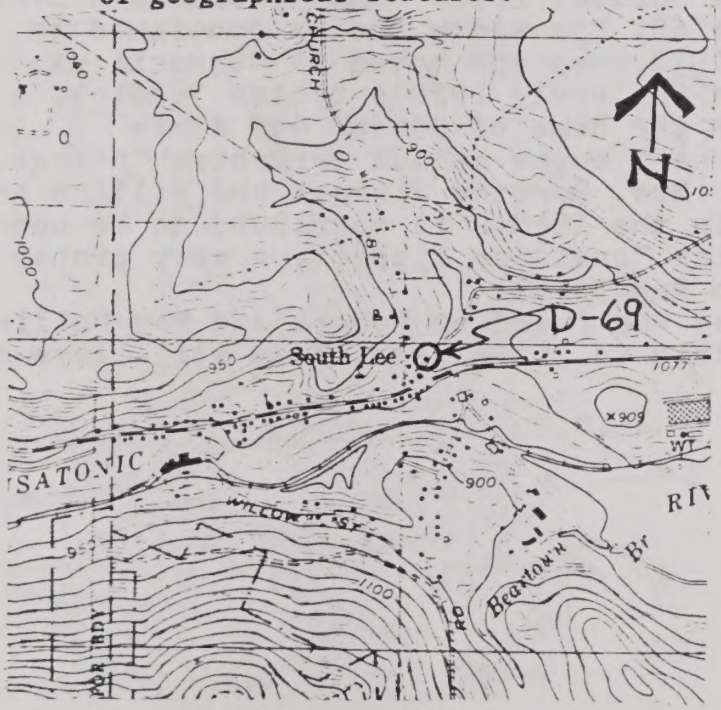
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 69 |

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 12, 1983

Town Lee

Address Fairview Street

Historic Name Thomas Breed House

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____
_____
Public _____

Original owner Thomas C. Breed

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1860

Source Style

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings _____

_____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Large 2½ story addition; two story Victorian bay.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1

Setting At the base of Fairview Street behind St. Francis' Church in South Lee.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. Cornices, cornerboards, and pediment. Rectangular attic vent windows. Enclosed portico at entry. Twin end chimneys. Lee marble foundation. Windows on south side altered.

Large 2½ story addition set ajogg at southwest corner. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Two story Victorian bay east side.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by Thomas C. Breed around 1860. Thomas Breed was born in South Lee in 1835. In 1852 he went gold hunting in California but soon returned no better off than when he left. For over 40 years he worked for the Hurlbut Paper Company of South Lee. He died November 6, 1900 at age 65. His widow Lucina continued to live in the house until about 1920 when she moved to Connecticut.

The house was purchased in the early 1920's by Asa Burdick, a summer resident. By 1925 it was the home of Edmund and Annie Phillips who operated it as a guest house called Berkshire Cottage. It remained a guest house under Mrs. Dorothy Vincent and William and Leona Fountain in the 1930's. In the 1940's it continued to be operated as Berkshire Cottage by Miss Constance Tippett, a very proper summer resident who wintered in New York.

By the mid 1950's the house was owned by Robert and May Collins. Robert worked for General Electric in Pittsfield. They still live there today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 140.
Valley Gleaner, 11/21/1900.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

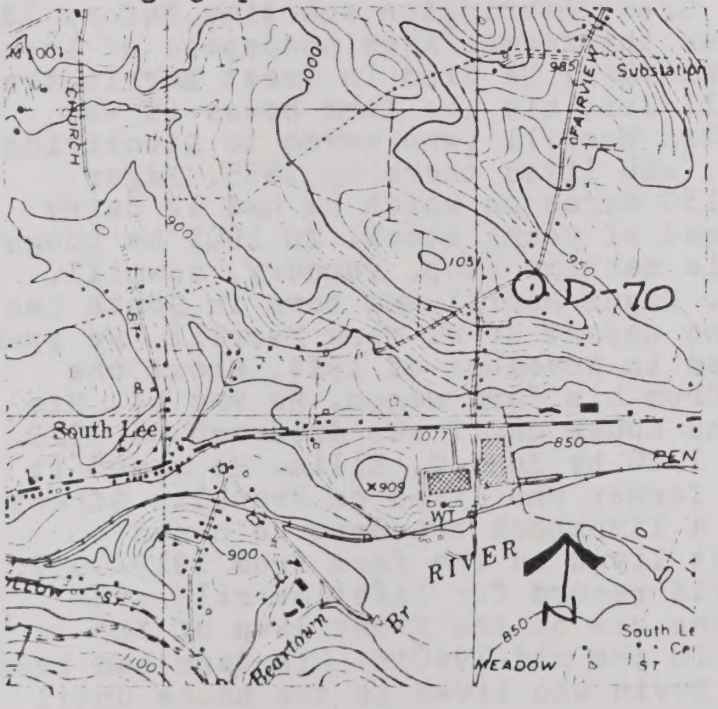
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 70 |

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date December 20, 1982

Town Lee

Address Fairview Street

Historic Name Highfield Farm

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization _____

_____

Public _____

Original owner W. Mark Merrill

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1840-1845

Source Style

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

Outbuildings Garage

_____

Major alterations (with dates) 1½ story ell to rear; 1 story added room far rear 1980's.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1

Setting The top of Fairview St. near the village of South Lee.

_____

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house, presently shingled. Cornice and pediment. Marble foundation. Recessed entry with modern porch. Asymmetrical five window front. Center chimney. 1½ story ell to rear with attached added room. Single eyebrow window on ell.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1840-1845 by William Mark Merrill. He was born May 8, 1817, the son of John and Hannah Merrill. His uncle, William Merrill, was the man who founded the old inn at South Lee, still called the Merrill Tavern today. W. Mark Merrill, known as Mark, was a farmer in South Lee. He moved to Great Barrington sometime before 1876. He married twice. His first wife was the former Miss Goodspeed of Lee. His second was the sister of H.H. Winegar. He died in Great Barrington in March of 1895. After Mark Merrill left his Lee farm house it was occupied for a short time by Franklin Merrill (who moved to Stockbridge Road) and then by Edgar S. Merrill, who lived there by 1885. Edgar was also a farmer. In 1885 he had 130 acres on which he had 12 dairy cows, 60 Southdown sheep, and 10 head of young stock. In 1901 he bought from John McLaughlin of East Lee his machine shop, foundry, sawmill, and blacksmith shop (see Form C-5). Edgar Merill was born in South Lee in 1850, the son of John S. Merrill and nephew of W. Mark Merrill. He spent his entire life as a farmer. He died in November of 1914, about one year after taking a damaging fall from his farm wagon. He was 64. His wife Carrie continued to live in the house until she died around 1920.

The farm was purchased around 1920 by John G. Ellis. He named it "Highfield". Ellis was a gentleman farmer who lived on Franklin Street in Lee. He was nationally known as a livestock breeder. He owned Highfield Colantha Mooie, a cow that lived on the farm from 1919-1937, and who for many years held the world record for lifetime milk production. He erected a monument to the cow on the front lawn of the farm house (Form D-70). Ellis died in the mid-1940's. His farm had been run all that time by James and Blanche Davis who lived in the house until the 1970's. Today it is the home of Edward and Madeline Briggs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 156.
Valley Gleaner, 3/20/95, 3/20/01, II/4/14.
Consoletti, See Al. the Beagle (1977), p.97.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town
LEE

Property Address
715 FAIRVIEW STREET

Area(s) Form No.
D 70-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*The following was written by Edward and Madeline Briggs in 1995.*

*Historical significance:*

*The Davis family lived in the house until the early 1960's (not 1970's). We purchased from Highfield Realty Trust in 1964. We removed rear section of house—was original offices for farm use. Added 1 room addition in the 1970's. The garage is the original barn.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 28, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 71 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

wn Lee

dress Fairview Street

storic Name

e: Original Farm house

Present Farm House

nership: ☒ Private individual

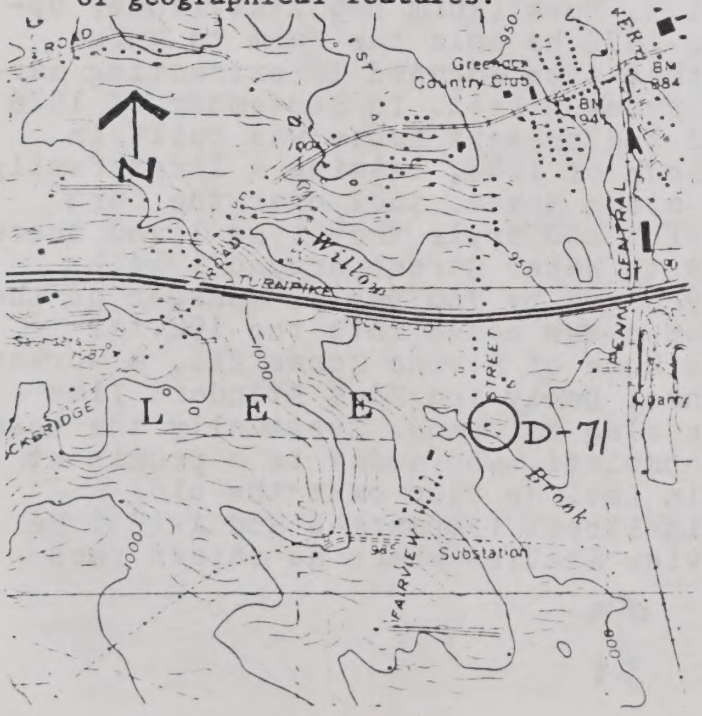
Private organization

Public

Original owner Rufus Parker

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1878

Source Valley Gleaner 9/25/78

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Barn, stables

Major alterations (with dates)

1½ story ell at rear added

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 20 ?

Setting East side of Fairview St. just south of Mass. Pike over-pass.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 7, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade. Cornerboards, cornices, and returns. Portico with pediment over front entry, supported by turned posts. 2/2 window sash with shutters. 1½ story ell set ajogg at rear.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This site was originally occupied by the farm house of Alexander P. Bassett, great grandson of Nathaniel Bassett, Lee's first blacksmith. Alexander's father was Nathaniel Bassett, Jr. and his mother was the former Maria Howk, sister of A.M. Howk (Form D-6). Alexander operated a farm of 50 acres here. In 1872 he sold the farm to Rufus Parker for $4,500. Parker was at that time engaged in extracting marble from the Merrell quarry on Fairview Street. In September of 1878 the house burned to the ground and the present house was built in its place. Rufus Parker died in March of 1889, leaving a large family of children. One of the children, a son Hosea, took over the farm and developed it into an orchard with 100 apple trees. He lived there and worked the farm until he moved to Water Street around 1914.

Around 1914 the house was purchased by Tom Deely, manager of the Deely Standard Lime Company. He owned the house into the 1920's. In the 1920's the house became the home of Revino Consolati, a worker in the marble quarries of the Michael Deely and Sons Standard Lime Company on Fairview Street. He was also a farmer. Eventually the house was inherited by his son, Frank Consolati, who today is a prominent real estate and insurance dealer in Lee. He also owns the old Gleaner and Northrup Blocks on Main Street (Forms A-6 and A-19). He operates the old farm as the Fairview Stables where he raises race horses.

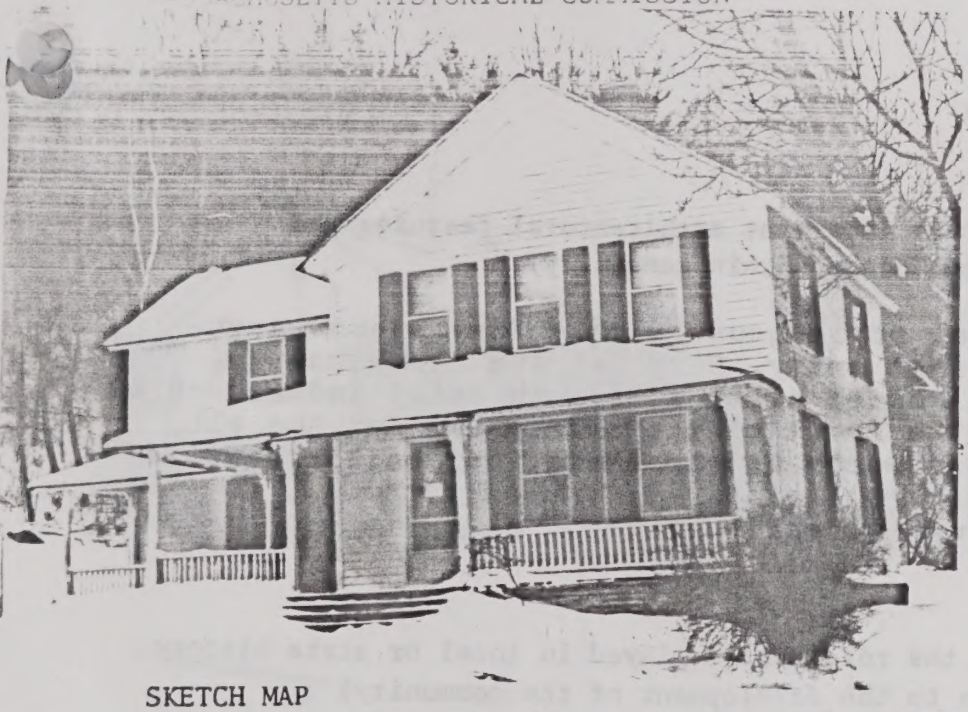
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 11/14/72, 9/25/78, 3/6/89, 1/6/76.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 159.
Consolati, Lee All the People (1977), p. 175.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 72 |



Lee

ess Pine Street

oric Name The Cahalan House

Original Residence

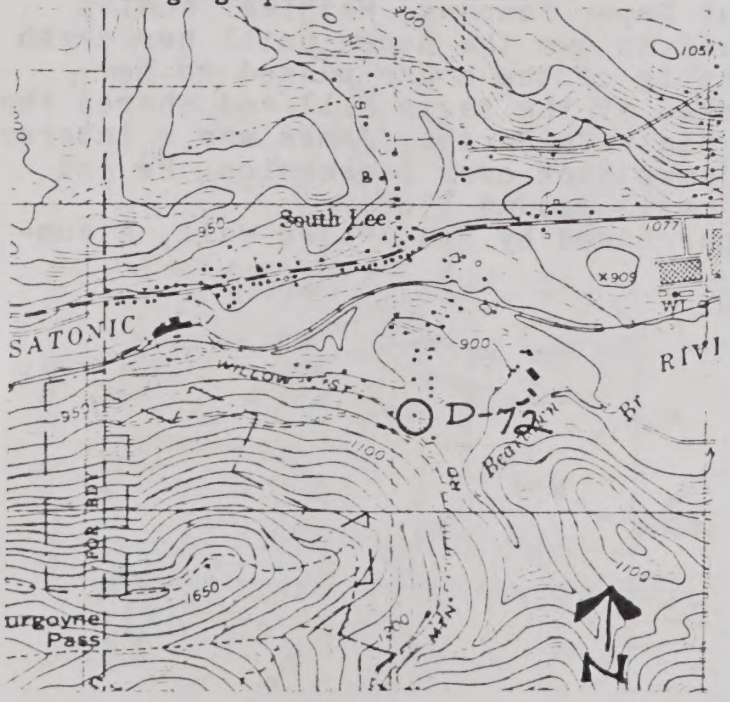
Present Residence

rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization
Public

Original owner Mathias Cahalan

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1865

Source Lee maps, 1858 & 1876

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
2½ story ell added south side;
Full veranda added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting On the corner of Pine Street and Willow Street, South Lee

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 8, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a five window asymetrical front facade and offset entry. Cornices and cornerboards. Center Chimney. 2½ story ell added south side with entry and end chimney. Full veranda covering the front of the main house and the ell, with roof supported by turned posts and brackets, and railing supported by turned ballusters.

A fine and well preserved modest house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

[Note: Bought @ 1830 of Mary Pratt]

This house was built around 1865 by Mathias Cahalan, a laborer. He lived ther with his wife Bridget and seven children: Mary, Katherine, Ella, Michael, John, Isabell, and James. Mary was a dressmaker and michael worked for the Hurlbut Paper Company. Mathias Cahalan died around 1910. Bridget continued to own the house until her death around 1928. When she died, ownership of the house passed to her daughter Katherine. Katherine worked at the Eagle Mill and shared the house with her brother James and his wife Bertha. James was a laborer. When Katherine died around 1945 James took over possession. He and Bertha made the house their home until around 1966.

By 1968 the house had been purchased by Mrs. Helen Wall, a summer resident. [Jimmy's sister]

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 74 |

n Lee

ress Meadow Street

toric Name The Twing House

: Original Farm house

Present Residence

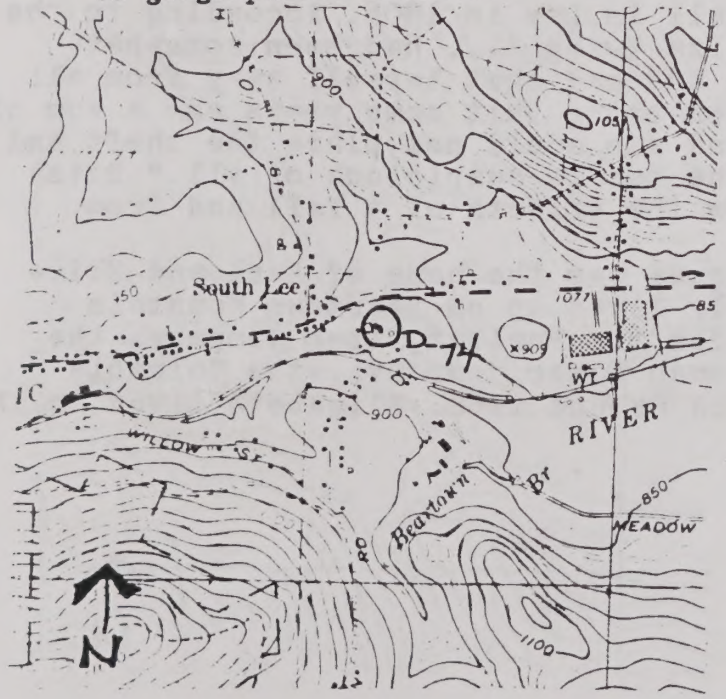
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Calvin Twing (?)

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 11, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1855-1860

Source Style

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
1½ story kitchen ell added at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Meadow St. just over the bridge at South Lee.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style building with a five window asymmetrical frony facade and offset entry. Cornices with brackets, and cornerboards. Round attic vent windows. Full veranda with pent roof. Offset chimney.

1½ story kitchen ell set ajogg at south east corner, Greek Revival style. Cornices and cornerboards. Entry and several half-sash windows. Tall center chimney. Enclosed porch set in corner between kitchen ell and main house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house is believed to have been built around 1860 by Calvin twing, a South Lee farmer. Little of Mr. Twing is known. By 1895 the house was the home of his widow Eliza. She was the former Eliza Hall, born to David and Phebe Hall in Lee in 1805. According to the Valley Gleaner of 7/18/1900, Eliza Twing "... had been somewhat peculiar in her advanced years, and had shut herself away from all friends and neighbors, the reason being that some years ago a sum of money was taken from her home and she could not place the theft and brooded over the matter until she became suspicious of all." Eliza Twing died in July of 1900 from the effects of a fall and from kidney trouble. She was 95.

Starting around 1920 the house was the home of Earl and Elizabeth Wilson. They had previously lived up on Beartown Mountain Road. Earl worked successively for the Hurlbut Paper Company, the Standard Oil Company, Eaton-Dikeman Paper Company, the Columbia Mill, and the Eagle Mill. He died around 1962. Elizabeth lived in the house until about 1966.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 166.
Valley Gleaner, 7/18/1900.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 74 |

n Lee

ress Meadow Street

toric Name The Twing House

: Original Farm house

Present Residence

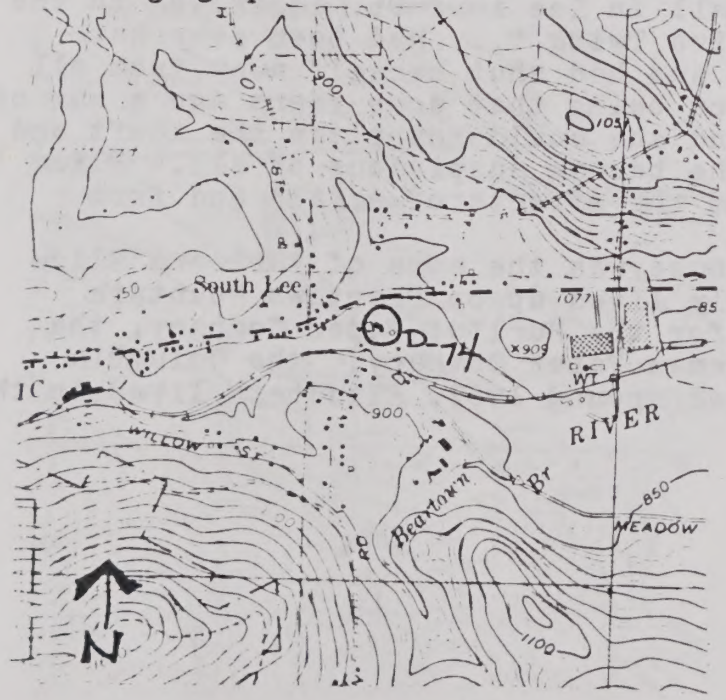
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Calvin Twing (?)

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1855-1860

Source Style

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) 1½ story kitchen ell added at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Meadow St. just over the bridge at South Lee.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 11, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style building with a five window asymmetrical frony facade and offset entry. Cornices with brackets, and cornerboards. Round attic vent windows. Full veranda with pent roof. Offset chimney.

1½ story kitchen ell set ajogg at south east corner, Greek Revival style. Cornices and cornerboards. Entry and several half-sash windows. Tall center chimney. Enclosed porch set in corner between kitchen ell and main house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house is believed to have been built around 1860 by Calvin twing, a South Lee farmer. Little of Mr. Twing is known. By 1895 the house was the home of his widow Eliza. She was the former Eliza Hall, born to David and Phebe Hall in Lee in 1805. According to the Valley Gleaner of 7/18/1900, Eliza Twing "... had been somewhat peculiar in her advanced years, and had shut herself away from all friends and neighbors, the reason being that some years ago a sum of money was taken from her home and she could not place the theft and brooded over the matter until she became suspicious of all." Eliza Twing died in July of 1900 from the effects of a fall and from kidney trouble. She was 95.

Starting around 1920 the house was the home of Earl and Elizabeth Wilson. They had previously lived up on Beartown Mountain Road. Earl worked successively for the Hurlbut Paper Company, the Standard Oil Company, Eaton-Dikeman Paper Company, the Columbia Mill, and the Eagle Mill. He died around 1962. Elizabeth lived in the house until about 1966.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 166.
Valley Gleaner, 7/18/1900.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 75 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

wn Lee

dress Meadow Street

storic Name

e: Original Farm house

Present Residence

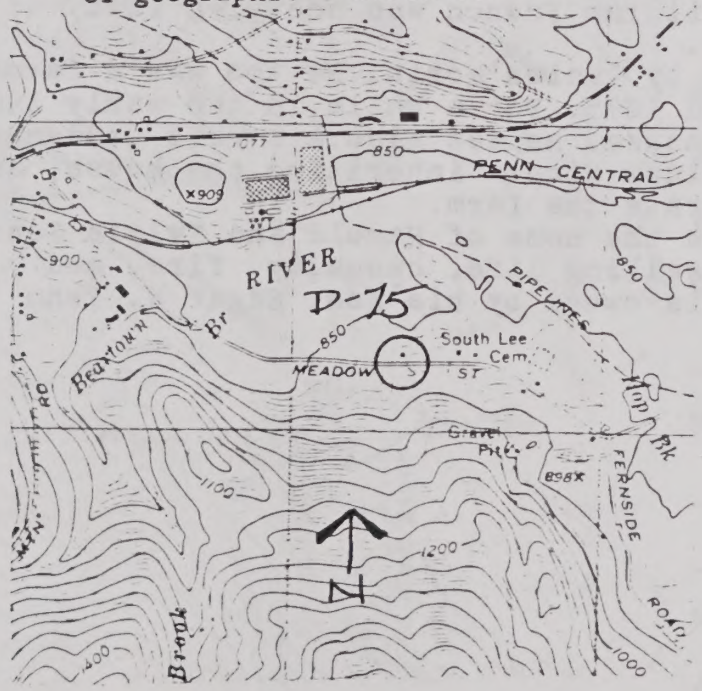
nership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Isaac M. Taylor

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1829

Source Style plus marriage date

Style Federal/Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

Outbuildings BARN

Major alterations (with dates)

2½ story ell added east side;
enclosed porch; enclosed portico

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting North side of Meadow St. just west of the South Lee Cemetery.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 7, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story small late Federal/transitional Greek Revival style house. Three window asymmetrical front facade. Cornices, cornerboards, and pediment. Pediment has shaped shingle pattern and fan light. Exterior sheathed in wood shingles. Enclosed portico. 2½ story ell at rear. Enclosed porch between ell and main house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by Isaac M. Taylor, presumably in 1829, the year he married Julia Wright and moved to Lee from Tyringham. Isaac Taylor was born in Tyringham in 1802, the son of Alven and Polly Taylor. He was a farmer. He had four children, a son and three daughters.

Next to own the house was William French who occupied it by 1876. He and his son were also farmers.

By 1895 the house was owned by Lucien Morin. He too was a farmer. He came to Lee from France around 1875. For a while in the early 1900's he ran a home bakery out of his house. He was also a market gardener. He died in 1915 at age 62, his widow Niceta inheriting the house, and his son Albert continuing to operate the farm.

By around 1920 the house was the home of Harold and Sylvia Fenn. Albert ran an insurance agency, selling life, casualty, fire, and auto insurance. Today the house is owned by his son, Edgar W. Fenn

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 147.
Valley Gleaner, 5/12/15.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1905-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 76 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ress Meadow Street

toric Name Isaac Davis House

: Original Farm House

Present Residence.

ership: ☒ Private individual

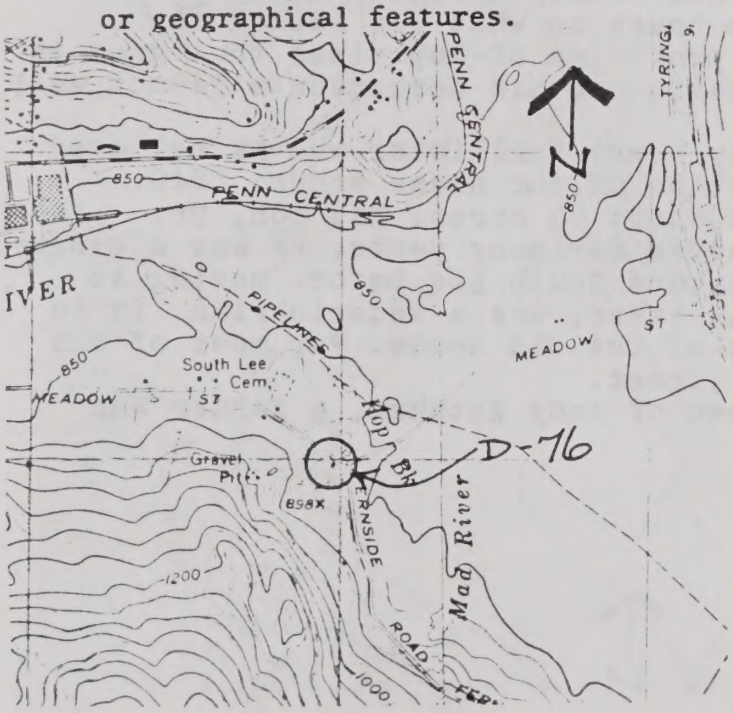
Private organization

Public

Original owner Isaac Davis

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1760

Source Consolati, p. 160.

Style Greek Revival cape

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Main house added circa 1840

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting On the corner of Meadow Street and Fernside Road in South Lee.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 7, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story Greek Revival cape with marble foundation. Five bay front with three eyebrow windows. Projecting gable attached to right gable circa 1870. Cornices and cornerboards.

The 1½ story post and timber ell at rear was built in 1760 and was the first frame structure built in Lee.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The rear portion of this house was built in 1760 by Isaac Davis, one of Lee's first settlers. It is the first frame structure built in Lee. At that time Isaac Davis and his family were one of only 13 families in Lee. He built his farm house in what was called the Hoplands, so named because of the profusion of hop vines that grew in the area. What happened to Isaac Davis and his descendents is not well documented.

By 1858 the house was owned by Henry McAllister who is believed to have added the main (front) portion of the house around 1840. McAllister was a farmer who worked about 75 acres. His son, Dr. Charles McAllister, lived in the house for many years. He was a general practitioner who served the area around South Lee before moving to Stockbridge. His son, Dr. John McAllister, was a veterinarian. It is not known if he ever practiced out of the old house. For most of his adult life he lived on Housatonic Street.

Today the old house is the home of Andy Ketchun, a farmer and sawmill operator.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Consolati, See All the People (1977), p. 160.
Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
[illegible], Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 329.
[illegible], Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 155.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 77 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

n Lee

ress Meadow Street

toric Name The Bassett Farm

: Original Farm house

Present Residence.

lership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Henry M. Bassett

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1847

Source Style plus marriage date

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings Barns

Major alterations (with dates)
Asbestos siding; enclosed porch added west side

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 5

Setting At the corner of Meadow Street and the Tyringham Road.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 17, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. Cornices and returns. Overlighted front entry. Rectangular attic vent window with leaded glass and corner medallions. 12/12 window sash. One story shed-roofed addition west side.

Broken asbestos tiles to the right of the main entry reveals the original clapboard siding and corherboards.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by Henry Martyn Bassett, presumed circa 1847, the year he married Lydia Stedman. Henry Bassett was the son of Nathan Bassett and grandson of Nathaniel Bassett, who came to Lee from Sandwich about 1780. Henry Bassett was born in Lee in 1825. He was a farmer. In 1869 the Bassett farm was purchased by Lee papermaker Harrison Garfield (Form C-3). Garfield put down 250 rods of drainage tile on the 125 acre farm. He raised 32 head of cattle there in addition to corn and other grains. He died in 1886, leaving the farm to his daughter, Mrs. G. Wesley (Lucy) Thatcher. In 1895 the Thatchers moved to Buffalo, New York. The farm was purchased by Wellington Palmer of Southfield who married Grace Chadwick of Lee. Grace's father owned a home a very short distance to the south on Tyringham Road. By 1913 the house was the home of Frank and Cora Carrington. Frank Carrington was a farmer, a longterm selectman, and briefly around 1948 was chief of police. Until the 1970's he and his wife operated the old Bassett farm as "Broadmere Farm".

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Valley Gleaner, 2/9/71, 4/25/72, 1/29/96.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 78 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address River Street

Historic Name The Cone Farm

Use: Original Farmhouse

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner William Cone (?)

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1776 or 1822 (see reverse)

Source Date over door, marriage date from vital stats

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Large additions at rear, asbestos siding, portico added circa 1980

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2

Setting West side of River St. (Tyringham Rd.) nearly opposite Cone Park.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date February 11, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style house with a nine window symmetrical front facade and center entry. Twin end chimneys. Sidelighted entry. Currently sheathed in asbestos siding. Portico over door added circa 1980. Stick Style gable trim added to main house, circa 1890. The position of the chimnneys indicates that the eaves were once very close to the side walls, and were extended outwards about 18 inches, probably at the same time the gable trim was added. Large 2½ story additions at rear, containing apartments.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The date over the door of this house is 1776. However, the house is believed to have been built by the Cone family, and no record of the Cone family exists in Lee until 1822. In that year William Cone married Delia Taylor. Where it was a common practise for a man to build a house when first married, it is deemed more likely that this house was built circa 1822. The Cones were farmers. A relative from Tyringham, Henry D. Cone (born Tyringham c. 1835), married Sarah B. Owen in 1867. She was the daughter of South Lee papermaker Charles Owen, (Form B-7). For many years Henry Cone conducted the paper mill built by Owen in Housatonic. Today that mill is the Rising Paper Company, a National Register property. The cones occupied the house until the end of the 19th century.

By the early 1920's the house was the home of Manley and Mary Cheney.* Manley Cheney was the son of Robert Cheney (Form D-82). Manley was a farmer, and for a short time was a clerk at Jim Pollard's grocery store in Dolan's Block. He was also a town assessor. For years he and his wife operated their property as the Cone Farm Dairy. Manley Cheney died in the 1950's. His widow, Mary, continued to live in the house and shared it with her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Simmons. George Simmons was an employee of the Hurlbut Paper Company. Today the house is the home of their son Peter Simmons.

* MANLEY WAS SON OF WALLACE CHENEY

ORIGINAL HOUSE b. 1796 — ACC. to Reg. Deeds
(C. FLINT NOTED According to RAFTERS — pre 1790

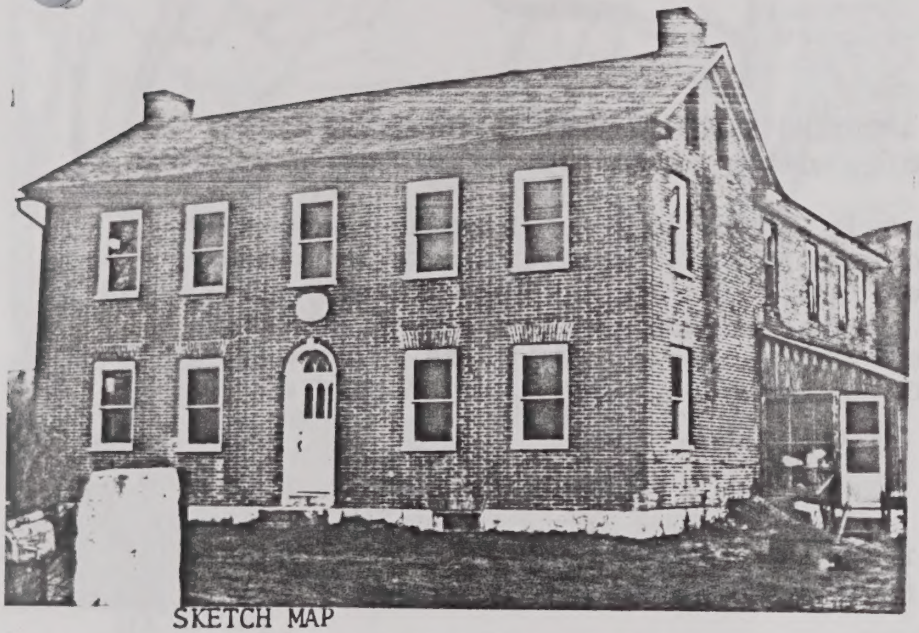
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Lee Vital Statistics to 1850.
Valley Gleaner, 11/18/96.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 79 |



Town Lee

Address Marble Street

Historic Name Jared Ingersoll House

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Jared Ingersoll

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1806

Source Datestone over entry

Style Federal

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Brick

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Large 2½ story addition at rear; greenhouse added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5

Setting The southern end of Marble Street on the East Corner with Route 102.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 4, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story brick Federal style house laid in Flemish bond. Nine window symmetrical front with center entry. Marble foundation and water course. Flat French arches over windows. Arched center entry with fan light and keystone. Marble steps. Datestone over entry reading "Jared Ingersoll, 1806". Cornices and returns. Twin end chimneys. Paired narrow rectangular attic vent windows. 2½ story brick ell at rear.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1806 by Jared Ingersoll. Ingersoll was the son of Squire William Ingersoll, one of Lee's earliest settlers. Squire Ingersoll was the moderator of the first Town Meeting in 1777. He was also the chairman of the first Board of Selectmen, first town treasurer, and one of its first constables. Jared shared the house with his wife Elizabeth and their children. One of the children was Jared Ingersoll, Jr. born July 30, 1808. As a young man he joined Caleb Benton (Form C-2) in papermaking in the old Forest Mill, built by Luman Church in 1819. The Forest Mill stood where the Eagle Mill stands today. Benton and Ingersoll began their partnership in 1833. It dissolved in 1835 when Benton bought out Ingersoll's share, paving the way for the firm of Benton & Garfield, created 1836. Jared Ingersoll, Jr. later was associated with Sylvester May (Form C-36) and with Stephen Thatcher. Thatcher made paper on Water Street in East Lee on the site later occupied by John Bottomley (Form A-81). Thatcher had come to Lee in 1798 from Wareham, Mass. In 1832 Jared Ingersoll, Jr. married Thatcher's daughter. Eventually both Thatcher and the Ingersolls moved to Saratoga, N.Y. Ingersoll died there in in 1881.

Meanwhile the old house was passed down from Jared Ingersoll Sr. to Ashur, his oldest son. Jared Sr. had died in 1825 at age 67. It is not known for how long Ashur owned the house. By 1876 it was owned by George H. Babcock, a farmer. He died around 1910, leaving the house to Lyman Babcock, his oldest son. Lyman was also a farmer. He lived there until his death around 1920. His widow, Rose, continued to own the house until she died around 1940. Since the mid-1940's the house has been the home of Seth Hopkins and his wife Marion. Hopkins operated an Auto Wrecking and Trucking company. The house was sold again in 1982.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 296.
Valley Gleaner, 12/2/81.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 80 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ress Marble Street

toric Name Matthew VanDeusen House

: Original Residence

Present Residence

ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Matthew VanDeusen

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 10, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1771

Source Style, family history

Style Dutch stone house

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Stone

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Added enclosed porch, added stone addition at rear, added dormer, added center chimney.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Marble Street near the crest of the hill

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story Dutch stone house. Originally with twin end chimneys. Small window openings asymmetrically placed in end gable. Two front entries, now obscured by added enclosed porch. 1½ story handyman stone addition at rear. Box cornices. A very early house, similar in size and style to the stone house in Great Barrington on the road to Housatonic built in 1771 by Coonrod VanDeusen.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house, the only early stone house in Lee and the only one in Dutch style, was built in 1771 by Matthew VanDeusen. He was the son of Isaac VanDeusen who settled in Great Barrington in the spring of 1735, coming from Kinderhook, New York with his wife Fitie. They had eight children, Matthew being the youngest. Isaac VanDeusen died January 14, 1796 at age 91. His large family gives the Great Barrington village of VanDeusenville its name.

Matthew was the only one of Isaac VanDeusen's children to settle outside of Great Barrington. He settled in the Hoplands, an area that in 1777 would become part of the Town of Lee.

Coonrod VanDeusen, Matthew's brother, built a stone house on the road to Housatonic (near the Taft Farm) in 1771. It is remarkably similar to the house in Lee, except that it has been preserved much better in its original condition.

For much of the 19th century the Lee stone house was part of the estate of the marble quarry entrepreneur Frank S. Gross.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Taylor, History of Great Barrington (1891), p. 128, 129.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 81 |

n Lee

ress Marble Street

toric Name

: Original Farm house

Present Residence

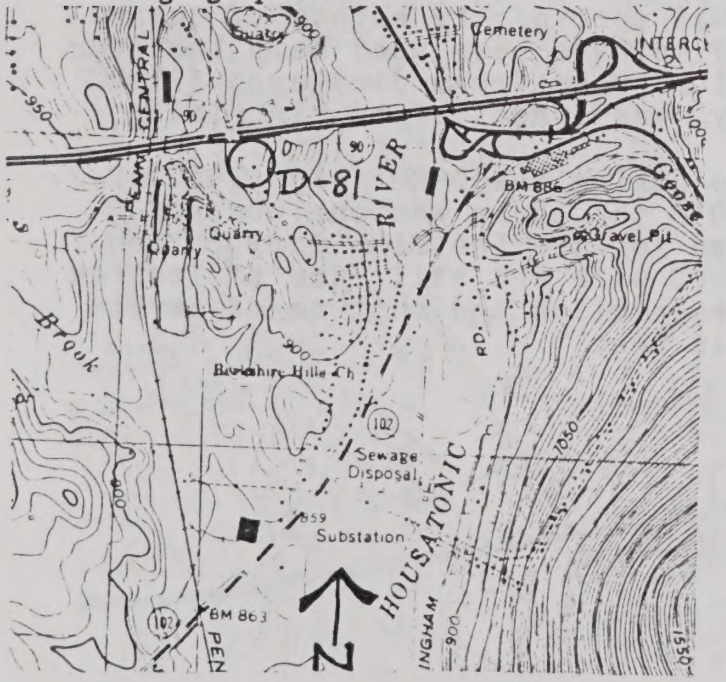
ership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner C.F. Lamphier

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1830

Source Style

Style Federal/Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Asbestos siding

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Marble Street just south of the Turnpike over-pass.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 11, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Federal style house with Greek Revival influence. Nine window symmetrical front facade. Cornice and pediment. Rectangular attic vent window. Side funeral door. Asymmetrical window layout on gable ends. Center chimney. Currently sided with asbestos.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built during the transition period between the Federal and Greek Revival styles, probably around 1830. Little is known of earliest inhabitants. By 1858 it was the home of C.K. Lamphier, presumed to be a farmer. He owned it until about 1880. For the last part of the 19th century the house was part of the estate of quarry owner Frank S. Gross and is believed to have been used as a home for the higher management of the operation. When Gross died around 1902 the house, along with other property, was inherited by his sister Jane Rambo (Form A-30).

The house was vacant for a time during the 1920's and 1930's. For many years beginning in the 1940's the house was the home of John and Theresa Naventi. John worked for the Lee Lime Corporation. Many of the residents of Marble Street were and still are of Italian descent. Most were involved in the extraction and cutting of marble during the heyday of that industry in Lee.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 82 |

own Lee

ddress 130 Housatonic Street

istoric Name The Cheney House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization
Public

Original owner J. Cheney

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1835

Source Style

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Wood Shingle, Stucco

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) 2½ story ell added south side; 1 story addition, enclosed porch.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Housatonic St. nearly opposite fuller Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 25, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Greek Revival style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. First floor has been stuccoed; the remainder of the house is sheathed in wood shingles. Recessed front entry with large architrave supported by pilasters. Pilasters at corners of front facade supporting broad architrave below pediment. Dentils in pediment and surrounding the house at the cornice line. Lee marble foundation, center chimney.

1½ story ell added south side with similar detail at the cornice line. Enclosed porch in corner between ell and original house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1835 by J. Cheney. Little is known of Mr. Cheney except that he was a farmer. By 1876 the house had been inherited by his son R.B. Cheney. Robert Bruce Cheney was born in Lee at the old Pleasure Park Farm May 8, 1833. He learned the meat business from George Babcock (Form D-79) and in 1862 opened a meat market in Lee. He averaged $30,000 a year in sales and nearly twice that during war times. Most of the beef was purchased from Albany, but much of the pork was bought from local farmers. In 1858 he married Maria Couch, daughter of Frederick Couch of Lee. In 1882 he started the Central Market on Main Street. He retired about 1905. His wife died in 1915. He died September 3, 1920 at age 87. He was remembered as a man with a remarkable memory, recalling the old days when he could buy cattle from almost any farmer in the neighboring hill towns, including old Dodgetown in what is now the southern part of October Mountain State Forest. He ade a great deal of money in his life in the meat business, and lost much of it it mining and marble operations. He passed his house on to his son Wallace. Wallace Cheney was a farmer who lived in the house only about four years after his father died, moving to Cone Park about 1924. He sold the house to Dr. William J. O'Malley.

Dr. O'Malley was a dentist who had his office in the Park Building on Main Street. He and his wife Mary lived in the house until William died around 1940. Mrs. O'Malley lived there until the mid-1940's.

In the 1950's the house became the home of Ed and Myra Laliberte. Ed, a retired Lee police officer, still lives there today.

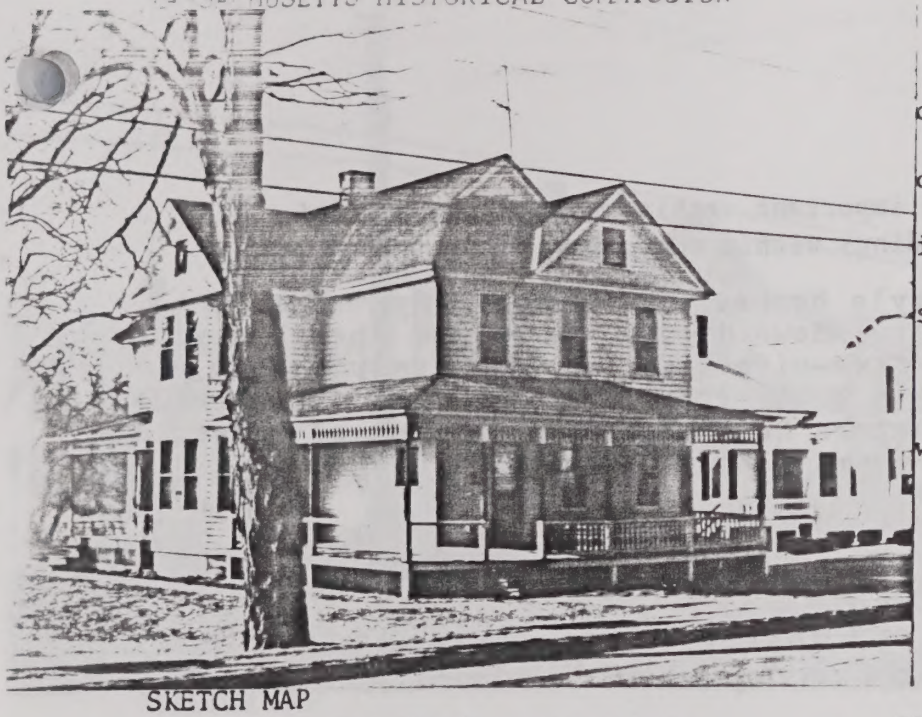
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 307.
Valley Gleaner, 9/10/20.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 83 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



own Lee

ddress 84 Housatonic Street

istoric Name Michael Norton House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization _____

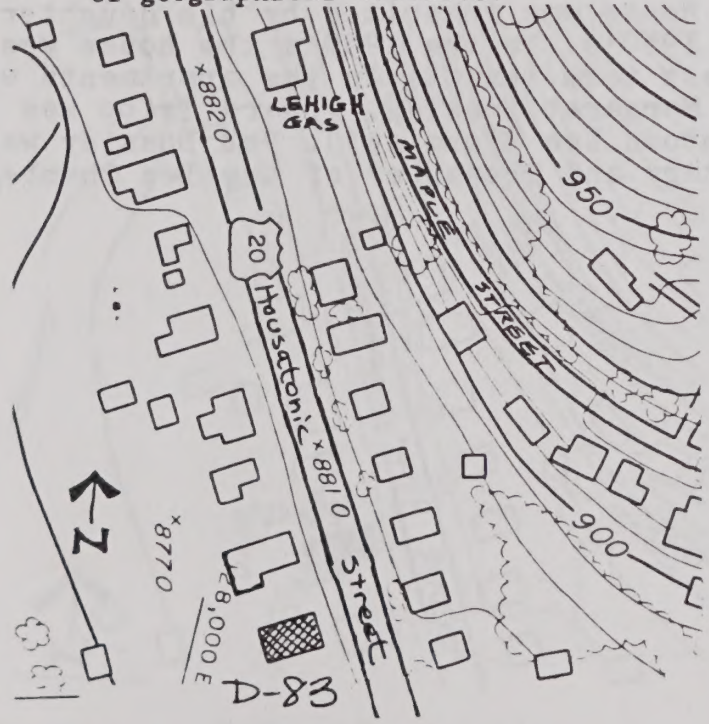
_____

Public _____

Original owner Michael T. Norton

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 24, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1896

Source Valley Gleaner 1/1/96

Style Neo-colonial

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

Outbuildings _____

_____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

_____

_____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Housatonic Street near the entrance to the Lee Athletic Field.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Neo-colonial style house. Five window asymmetrical front facade. Square attic vent windows inside pediments sheathed with shaped wood shingles. 2½ story five-sided Victorian bay south side. Decorative shaped shingles form a belt around the house at the cornice line. Full veranda in the Carpenters Gothic style at front of house; smaller porch of same style at rear. Center chimney.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1896 by Michael Norton, a machinist for H.C. Clark & Son on Water Street (now Clark-Aiken). He spent the remainder of his life there, retiring in the early 1930's and dying on September 25, 1940 at age 86. The house was inherited by his daughter Marcella who sold it in the early 1950's. In the 1950's the house was converted to apartments. The longest term tenants in the apartments were Howard and Rose Tripp and Bob and Margaret Bossidy. Howard Tripp was a chef at the Morgan House in Downtown Lee (Form A-3). Bob Bossidy was a salesman and Margaret was Secretary and Treasurer of the Lee Chamber of Commerce.

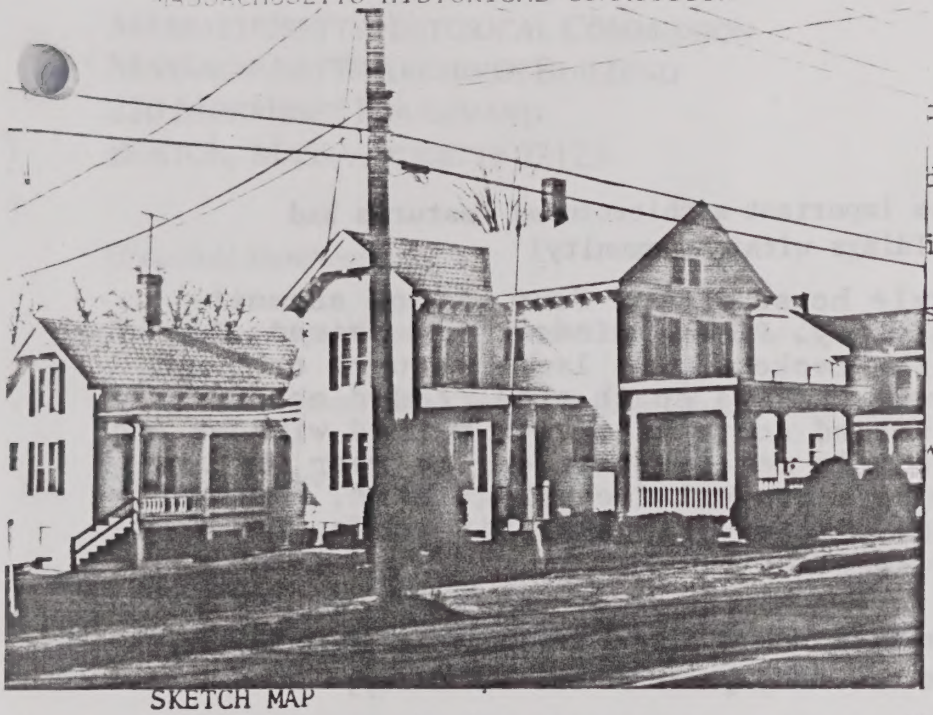
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 1/1/96.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 84 |



own Lee

ddress 80 Housatonic Street

istoric Name Royce/Andrews House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence/apartments

wnership: ☒ Private individual

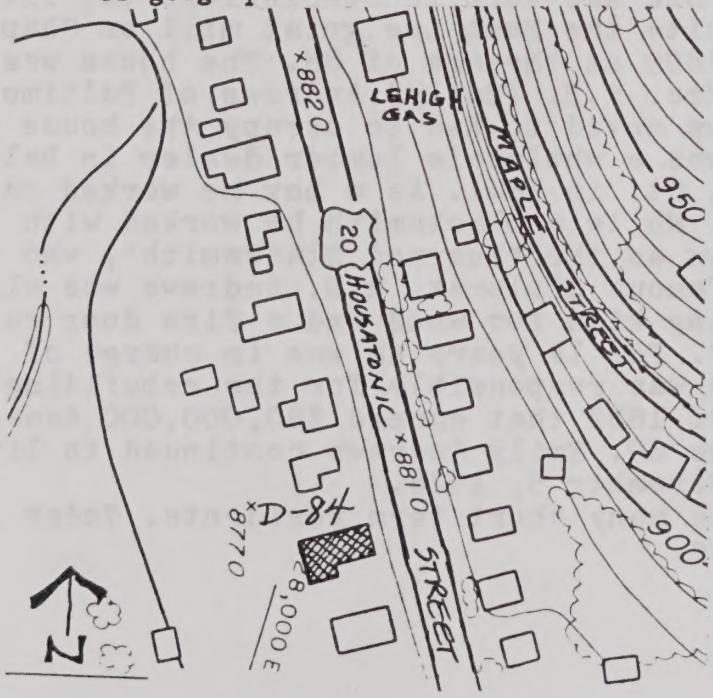
Private organization

Public

Original owner Sardius Thompson

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 23, 1983

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1880

Source Valley Gleaner 7/19/05

Style Italianate

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Carriage barn converted to living space, 2½ story ell added south side, colonial revival porch added.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Housatonic Street near the entrance to the Lee Athletic Fields.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Italianate style house with a four window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. Facade windows are paired. Paired attic vent window. Cornice with brackets, and large returns on front gable only. Rectangular stairway windows south side. Added colonial revival portico. 2½ story ell added south side with paired windows and paired cornice brackets. Gable trim matches that on the rear portion of the house which appears to be a converted carriage barn, eventually connected to the original house. Center chimneys. Tin roofs. The house is currently divided into 3-4 apartments.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1880 by Sardius Thompson (Form D-87) who lived there until he sold it around 1890 to Mrs. Emily Fisk Royce. Mrs. Royce was the widow of E.A. Royce, partner with the McLaughlin Brothers of East Lee (Form C-5). She was born in Stockbridge but lived for many years in the house opposite the East Lee grist mill on Chapel Street (Form C-15). She died in 1899 at the age of 85. The house was willed to her adopted daughter, Mrs. R.B. (Emily) Andrews of Baltimore.

Roderick B. and Emily Andrews moved to Lee to occupy the house in the summer of 1905. Mr. Andrews was a wholesale lumber dealer in Baltimore. He was born in New Britain, Ct. in 1841. As a boy he worked on a farm and later as a blacksmith. While a blacksmith he worked with the legendary Elihu Burritt, known as the "Learned Blacksmith", who spoke 32 languages and became a famous diplomat. R.B. Andrews was also an inventor. He invented the drying kiln for wood and a fire door called the "Ideal Flexible Hanging Door". For 14 years he was in charge of street construction in Boston and was responsible for the rebuilding of Boston's streets after the fire of 1882 that caused $80,000,000 damage. He died in February of 1911 at age 69. Emily Andrews continued to live in the house until her death on November 5, 1926.

Since 1926 the house has had many short term residents. Today it is divided into several apartments.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 1/25/99, 7/19/05, 2/22/11.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town
LEE

Property Address
110 HOUSATONIC STREET

Area(s) D

Form No. 84-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*Historical Significance:*

*This house was purchased by Francis and Ernestine Chaourt and transferred to daughter-Louise Girardey.*

*The house has been in the Chaourt/Girardey family since 1949.*

*Written by Louise C. Girardey in 1995.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 28, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 85 |

Town Lee

Address 72 Housatonic Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

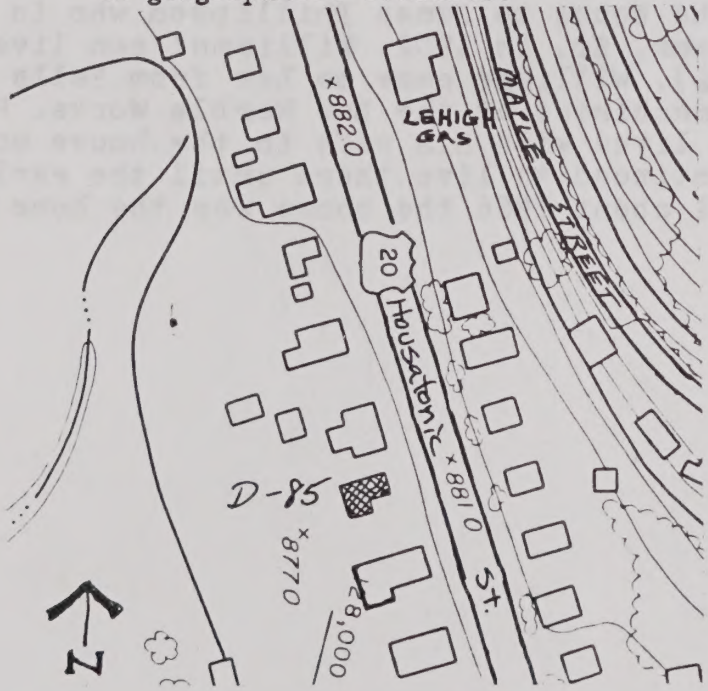
Private organization

Public

Original owner Henry Thompson

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1870.

Source Maps of 1858 & 1876

Style Vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Ell on south side enlarged, Victorian bay added, 2 story porch added at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Housatonic Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 24, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story vernacular house, originally L-shaped with side entry. Originally a two window front facade, the lower window replaced with a 1 story Victorian bay. The ell on the south side was enlarged and a gambrel roof added. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Carpenters Gothic style porch in corner between ell and main house. Two story porch added at rear. Lee marble retaining wall.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1870 by Henry Thompson, believed to be the son of Sardius Thompson who built two other Housatonic Street houses (Forms D-87 and D-84). Henry Thompson lived there until about 1890 when he sold the house to E.W. Ely, superintendant of the Lee Marble Works. In 1899 Ely sold the house to James Phillipson who in turn sold it to William H. Williams, Sr. in 1902. Williams' son lived in the house next door (Form D-86). Williams came to Lee from Falls Village in in 1897 to work as a machinist at the Lee Marble Works. He held that job for many years. He lived with his wife in the house until he died around 1937. Gertrude continued to live there until the early 1950's. From the mid-1950's until about 1966 the house was the home of Mrs. Augusta Trummer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 10/1/02, 2/24/97, 5/10/99.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town: LEE

Property Address: 100 HOUSATONIC STREET

Area(s): D

Form No.: 85-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

*Address: 100 Housatonic St. and not 72 Housatonic St.*

*Owner: The property was purchased by Paul Walter, Jr. in Dec. 1982.*
*Written by Paul Walter, Jr. in 1995*
*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 28, 1999.*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 86 |

own Lee

ddress 66-68 Housatonic Street

istoric Name Lyon/Walker House

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

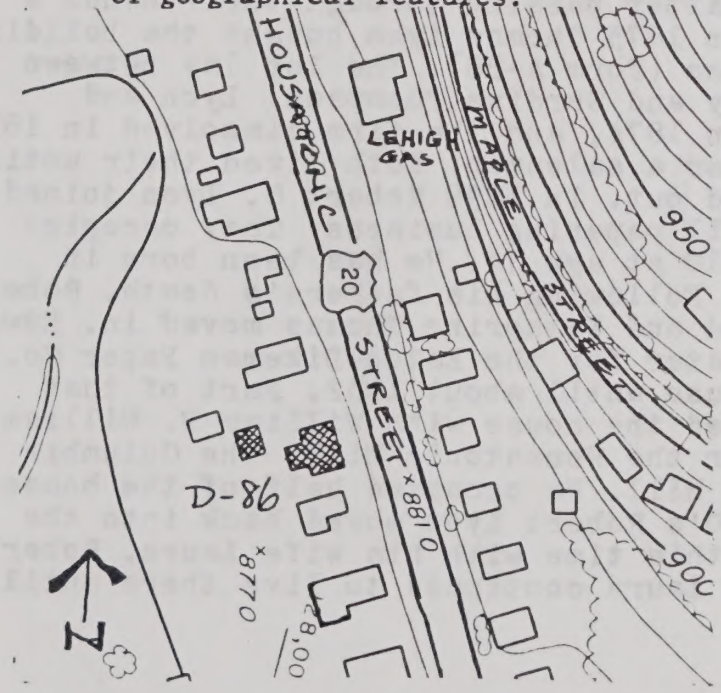
Private organization

Public

Original owner Thomas Lyon
Egbert Walker

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1874

Source Valley Gleaner 10/9/73

Style Vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)
1½ story addition at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Housatonic Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 23, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story vernacular house, originally built as a double house and remaining so today. Nine window symmetrical front facade with double center entry and paired windows above entry. Gothic dormer with shuttered Roman-arched attic vent window capped with heavy molded cap. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Lee marble foundation. Twin interior chimneys. End gables have symmetrically laid out window patterns. 1½ story shingled addition at rear with entry.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1874 by Thomas Lyon and Egbert D. Walker. Lyon and Walker were carriage painters who had a shop over the repair shop of Andy Simader on West Park Street (Form A-66). The Valley Gleaner of 6/18/74 claimed that "after passing through their hands a carriage does not know itself." In 1873 Thomas Lyon bought the building lot for this house from Abiel Pease (Form A-88). The lot lay between the existing houses owned by Henry and Sardius Thompson. Lyon and Walker occupied their new house in 1874, and the firm dissolved in 1877. Lyon became a house painter; Walker a salesman. Both lived their until the early 1890's when Walker moved out. In 1899 Robert C. Lyon joined his father in the painting and wall papering business. They occupied the house until Thomas died in 1910 at age 74. He has been born in Brooklyn and came to Lee in 1870. Following his fathers's death, Robert moved out of the house, and Edward and Katherine Thomas moved in. Edward worked for H.C. Clark & Son and later for the Eaton-Dikeman Paper Co. The Thomas family lived in the house until about 1932. Part of that time, since about 1925, they shared the house with William H. Williams. Williams worked over the years for the Housatonic Mill, the Columbia Mill, Rams' Market, and the Eagle Mill. He occupied half of the house until about 1945. In the late 1940's Robert Lyon moved back into the house that his father had built, this time with his wife Laura. Robert died there in the late 1950's and Laura continued to live there until 1963.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 10/9/73, 6/18/74, 2/21/77, 3/29/99, 4/6/10.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 154, 166.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

# INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
LEE

Property Address
90 HOUSATONIC STREET

Area(s) D

Form No. 86-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Historical Significance:

*This house was purchased by Ms. Clara Burns in 1971.*

*The last renovations were new chimneys, roof and windows.*

*Written by Clara Burns in 1996.*

*Recorded by Mary Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April23,1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 87 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address Housatonic Street

Historic Name

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

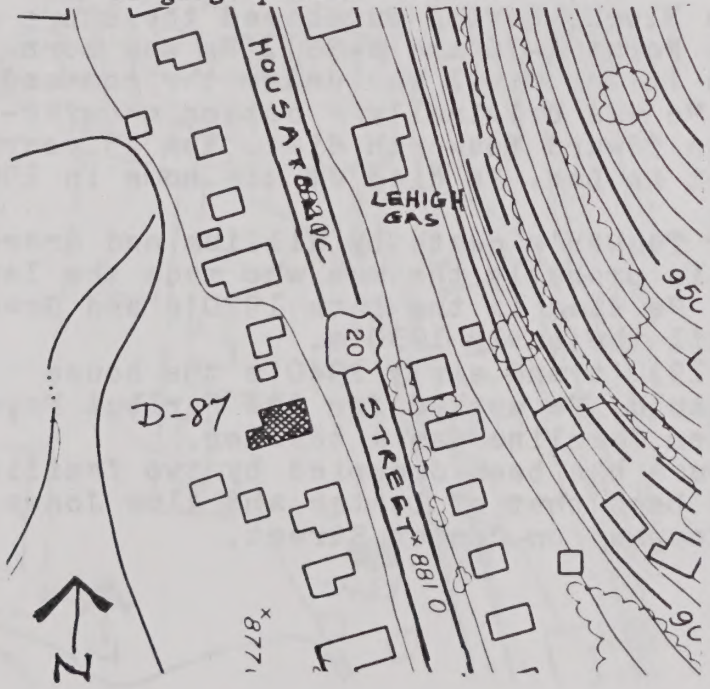
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Sardius Thompson

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1870

Source Style plus 1876 map

Style Italianate

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates) Large 2½ story addition at rear, flat roofed addition at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Housatonic St. nearly opposite Lehigh Gas

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 23, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Italianate style house, originally L-shaped. Five window asymmetrical front facade. Cornices, cornerboards, and returns. Window caps. Tringle-capped attic vent windows with scrolled caps. Italianate portico over main entry; Italianate porch in corner of ell, with entry. Large 2½ story addition at rear with third story gable. Flat-roofed addition at far rear. Offset chimneys.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1870 by Sardius Thompson. Little is known about Mr. Thompson except that that he was a master mechanic and that in 1874 he was 64 years old. In 1888 the house was purchased by William H. Tucker, who had lived there since 1885. Tucker was a dry goods merchant in Baird & Benton's Block, having purchased the store from Edward Bosworth in 1884, (see Forms A-16 and A-86). He was born in Hardwick, Mass. in 1840. He was in the Civil War under the command of Phil Sheridan and was wounded. He was originally a cotton manufacturer, but came to Lee in 1884 when Edward Bosworth died. For 25 years he was a leading dry goods merchant in Lee. He died at his home in 1908 at age 68.

The house was purchased after Tucker's death by William and Grace Dowd. William was a carpenter and is probably the man who made the large addition to the rear of the house. He died in the late 1920's and Grace continued to live in the house until the early 1930's.

For a short time in the late 1930's and early 1940's the house was the home of John and Caroline Auld. He worked for the Hurlbut Paper Company of South Lee. Their daughter Caroline was a teacher.

Since the early 1940's the house has been occupied by two families at once. The longest residency has been that of Lester and Alma Jones. Lester worked for the Lee Lumber Company on Center Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Child, Gazetteer of Berkshire County (1885), p. 166.
Valley Gleaner, 2/20/84, 2/8/88, 8/19/08.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 88 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Lee

ess 28 Housatonic Street

oric Name

Original Residence

Present Residence

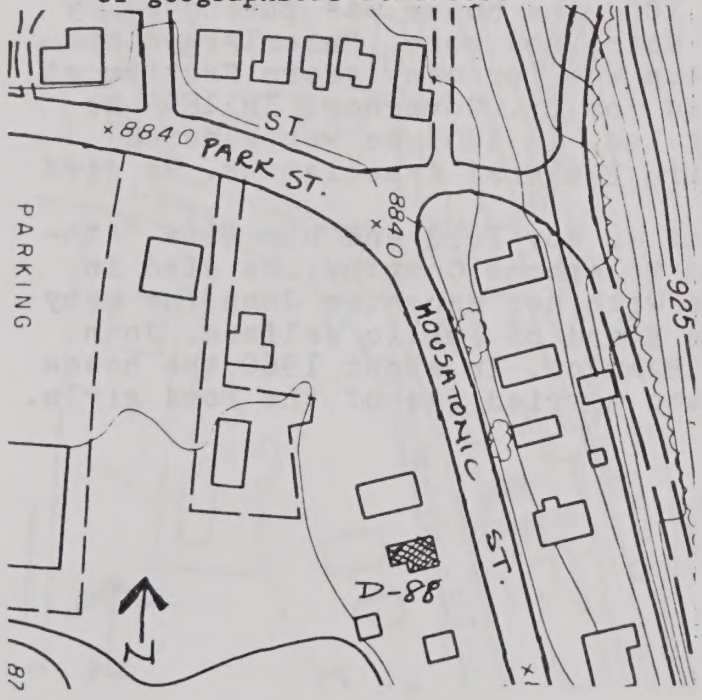
rship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner A.H. Pease

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.




DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1865

Source Maps of Lee, 1858 & 1876

Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Asbestos

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Veranda added, asbestos siding

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting West side of Housatonic Street just around the corner from Park Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 17, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story L-shaped Greek Revival style house. Four window symmetrical front facade; entry is on side ell. Vertical rectangular attic vent windows. Carpenter's Gothic veranda added. Offset chimney.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1865 by Abiel Pease (see Form A-88). He did not live here but rather leased it out to others. When he died in 1878 the house was left to his son Moses Pease. In 1887 the house was purchased from Moses Pease by W.G. Thatcher who moved to Buffalo in 1895 (see Form D-77). In March of 1897 the house was purchased by John Kilbon who owned the house next door, now gone. He enlarged and greatly improved the house. John Kilbon was for many years Cashier at the Lee Bank. In 1898 he was nominated for Lt. Governor. In 1899 he was appointed Justice of the Peace in Lee. In 1905 he was elected as the first President of the Berkshire Bankers' Association. He died around 1915.

By 1923 the house was the home of W. Roy Ford and his wife Catherine. Roy worked for the New England Telephone Company. He died in the mid 1940's. Catherine lived there with her daughter Joan for many years. Catherine was a clerk with the Board of Public Welfare. Joan taught dance at Smith College in Northampton. In about 1960 the house became the home of Morton B. Dobson who married one of the Ford girls. The Dobsons still live there today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 2/9/87, 3/17/97, 6/15/98, 4/12/99, 6/14/05.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 89 |

own Lee

ddress Housatonic Street

istoric Name

se: Original Residence

Present Residence

wnership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner John Cormick

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1896

Source Valley Gleaner 1/1/96

Style Neo-colonial

Architect Nelson Martin-builder

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard/ Wood shingle

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Housatonic Street near its intersection with Park Street.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 25, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A richly detailed house in the Neo-colnial style, 2½ stories. The roof is composed of multiple gables of shaped shingles. The front gable has a large attic vent window composed of both rectangular and triangular panes, and is covered by a projecting Roman-arched hood. The side gables are also shingled and have modified Palladian-style windows, above which is a small projecting pediment supported by brackets. The side gables rest atop two story bays. The front gable rests atop a two story bay and also covers both a first and second story porch. Full veranda with turned posts and stick style railings.

An unusual house with details found nowhere else in Lee.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1896 by John Cormick, a Lee pharmacist (see Form A-56). He never lived in the house but had it built to rent out to others. The builder was Nelson Martin of Lee. Its interior is cypress throughout with a natural finish. The first occupant of the house was John C. Norton, a machinist with H.C. Clark & Son on Water Street (now the Clark-Aiken Company). He lived there only a short time, moving to another home on Housatonic Street by 1913.

In the early 1920's the house was the home of John and Elizabeth Hayes. John was a laborer. He died around 1925 and Elizabeth lived there until about 1937.

Next to occupy the house were Bart D. and Julia Bossidy. Bart was Recreation Director for Berkshire County and later worked for the Berkshire Gravel Company in Lenox Dale. The Bossidys moved out of the house around 1945. From the mid-1940's until the mid-1960's the house was the home of John D. and Josephine Hayes.

P.S. The house cost about $2,800 to build in 1896.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1895 and 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 11/17/97.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 90 |

wn Lee

dress 15 Housatonic Street

storic Name the Phelps House

e: Original Residence

Present Residence

nership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1870

Source Maps of 1858 and 1876

Style Vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Large barn

Major alterations (with dates)
2½ story addition at rear

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting East side of Housatonic Street near the intersection with Park Street

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 26, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story vernacular house, originally with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. The window above the front entry has been removed. Full-sized attic vent window (shuttered) within gable sheathed in shaped shingles. Full veranda with roof supported by turned posts. Cornices and cornerboards. Two story bay south side. Large 2½ story addition at rear with side entry. Massive 2½ story barn. Center chimney.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built around 1870. It is not known who its original owner was, but by 1876 it was the home of a Mrs. Doaty. By 1895 it belonged to John McDermott. In 1893 John McDermott renovated the old Burke Restaurant on Main Street and opened it for business. In 1896 he moved his resaurant to Baird's Block. In 1899, in addition to running the restaurant, he entered into a partnership with Edward Gibbons in a meat market on Center Street. The partnership lasted until 1901, the year McDermott moved to Lenox to enter the bakery business. Meanwhile the house had changed hands twice. McDermott sold it to Mrs. Margaret Carey who in turn sold it in 1899 to Fred H. Phelps.

Fred Phelps was a Lee horticulturist and nurseryman. He operated the Berkshire Hills Nursery on Route 102, recently sold by Walter Eichelser to Dick Salinetti. Phelps' nursery was known for its hardy Berkshire stock. In 1897 he planted 4000 apple trees and in 1898 planted 2000 more. He also had many berry plants and about 3000 ornamental trees and shrubs. He retired from the nursery business about 1940 and died around 1952. His daughter Katherine lived in the house until about 1966. Today the house is owned by Gilbert Biron.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 3/8/93, 11/4/96, 8/23/99, 11/27/01, 2/8/99, 5/4/98.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

FORM B - BUILDING

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 91 |

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town Lee

Address 5 Housatonic Street

Historic Name E.B. Ramsdell House

Use: Original Residence

Present Apartments

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Public

Original owner E.B. Ramsdell

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1896

Source Valley Gleaner 1/6/97

Style Neo-colonial

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Aluminum

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Large 2½ story addition at rear.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting On the corner of Maple, Orchard, and Housatonic Streets. (ALSO PARK ST.)

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historic Commission

Date January 25, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 2½ story Neo-colonial style house with a five window asymmetrical front facade and offset entry. Paired attic vent window in front gable which was probably originally shaped shingle, now aluminum. Aluminum siding on entire house. Full veranda with roof supported by turned posts. Small pediment in porch roof over steps exhibits shaped shingles that were probably part of all gables in the house originally. Two story Victorian bay capped with pedimented gable on either side of house. Large 2½ story addition at rear.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1896 by Edward B. Ramsdell. In 1884 Edward Ramsdell came to Lee from Pittsfield and openned a variety store in the Oman Block. In 1896 he bought from the selectmen the old Center School property ($850) and tore down the school to build his house. At the time, all local builders agreed that the old school could not be converted to either a house or a barn. Ramsdell was a native of Portsmouth, N.H. He was in the retail business since the age of 14, having been involved in stores in Providence, Pittsfield, Hoosac Falls, and North Adams. He came to Lee in 1884 and established "Ramsdell's 99¢ Bazaar". According to the Valley Gleaner in 1897, "Ramsdell's Bazaar is something of a museum and a look at his long 10¢ counter with its hundreds of different articles, all meeting some want of humanity, is not only intersting but will show the exacting demands such a business makes upon the merchant." Ramsdell continued to operate his business until about 1915 when he opened a news and stationery shop in Morey's Block. By 1923 he had moved with his family to New York City. His daughter, Hazel, had been principal of the Lee Kindergarten.

Since the early 1920's the house has been the home of many short term residents. Among them have been Charles Stephenson, Principal of Lee High School; Eugene Fairfield, bookkeeper and paymaster for the Eaton-Dikeman Paper Co.; John Bossidy, Berkshire Gravel Co.; Robert Mackie, letter carrier at the Lee post office; Walter Brown, General Electric; Peter Comalli, Lee Lime; and Mary Shea, a nurse.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1895 and 1904.
Valley Gleaner, 4/16/84, 2/19/96, 10/20/97.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

Town
LEE

Property Address
15 HOUSATONIC STREET

Area(s) Form No.
D 91-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVE BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

*The present owners are Louis & Joyce DiGrigoli. The present address is 15 Housatonic Street.*

*Historical Significance:*

*The house was purchased by the owners in 1983 from Robert & Eileen Comalli.*

*Renovations: The have put on a new porch and painted the trim around the windows.*

*Recorded by Mary M. Morrissey Lee Historical Commission April 23, 1999*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

| Area | Form no. |
|---|---|
| D | 92 |

Lee

Cape Street

Name The Belden Tavern

ginal Tavern

sent Tavern/restaurant

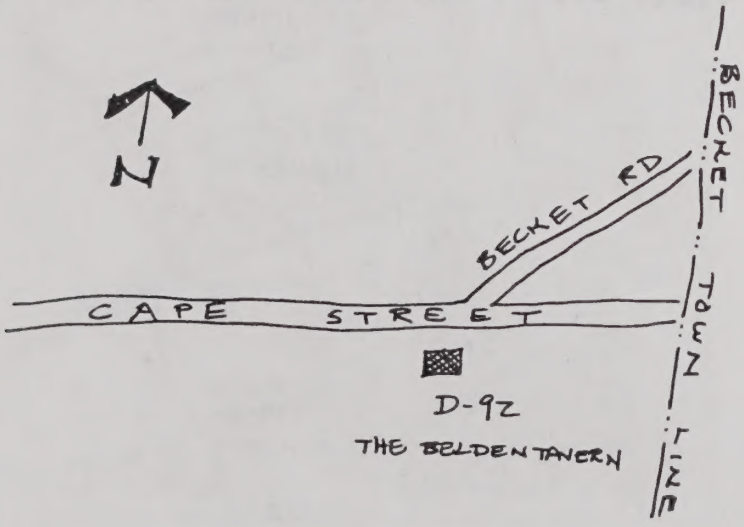
p: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Public

iginal owner Pliny M. Shaylor

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.




DESCRIPTION:

Date 1815 (Identified wrong - the ell was the barn originally) - Burned in 30's or 40's

Source Hyde p. 320.

Style Vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)
Many, including extensive additions and renovations.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1

Setting South side of Cape St. just before the Becket town line.

Recorded by Robert Macintosh

Organization Lee Historiv Commission

Date February 12, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A 1½ story vernacular tavern building. Built in the early 1800's, the tavern was probably originally in the Federal cape style with the entry on the west side as opposed to in the gable end facing the road. Today the entry is in the gable end beneath a portico supported by tapered square columns. Entry has sidelights. Triple windows to either side of main entry. Two single windows above. Dormers added to roof of main structure. 1½ story addition west side with entry and both single and paired windows. A much altered old building, but still used as it was over 165 years ago.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The Belden Tavern was opened by Pliny M. Shaylor in 1815 as a tavern and inn. Originally it was known as Shaylor's Tavern. Eventually the Shaylors and the Beldens became related through marriage (Form D-42) and the old tavern became known as the Belden Tavern, a name it still holds today. In the 1900's the tavern has been owned and operated successively by R.F. Merrill (1920's), Louis Tognalli (1930's and 1940's), Ovid A Boulay (late 1950's and early 1960's), and Patrick Gameli.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of Lee, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1904.
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878), p. 320.
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968.

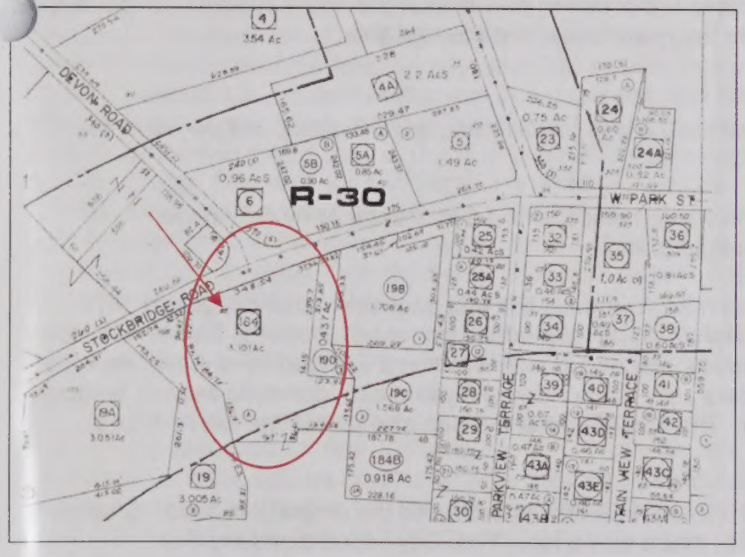
# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

| Assessor's Number | USGS Quad | Area(s) | Form Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Map 18 Lot 184 | Stockbridge | D | Lee.291 |

**Photograph**

**Topographic or Assessor's Map**




**Recorded by:** Mary Margaret (Hayes) Morrissey & Jayne Bernhard-Armington

**Organization:** Lee Historical Commission & Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

**Date** (*month / year*): September –November 2009

**Town:** Lee

**Place:**

**Address:** 85 Stockbridge Road

**Historic Name:** Quackenbush/Westinghouse/Lloyd Estate

**Uses:** Present: Bed and Breakfast

Original: Residence

**Date of Construction:** 1800

**Source:** Lee Assessor's Office

**Style/Form:** Colonial Revival

**Architect/Builder:**

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: frame clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**
Cottage (no longer part of the property)
Carriage house (no longer part of property)
**Major Alterations** *(with dates):*
Substantially renovated and expanded by the Lloyd's. (Detailed blueprints available at Devonfield) circa 1930.

**Condition:** Good

**Moved:** no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

**Acreage:** 26.84

**Setting:** This establishment sits on the south side of Stockbridge Rd just across the street from its intersection with Devon Rd. The main entrance to the establishment faces west onto its own private drive. The grounds are professionally landscaped and mature trees can be found surrounding the building.

__X_ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*
This bed and breakfast establishment is large 5,614 square foot building that has substantially grown in size over the course of 150 years. Today, the building appears as a complex of many additions to a 2 ½ story main block that is five bays wide and two bays deep. The southern elevation is the only elevation of the building where the façade lacks major protrusions or depressions. The principal entrance to the establishment faces west onto its own private drive.

The building is mostly two stories in height with the main section of the building having two-and-a-half stories. Overall, the building exhibits characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The roof eaves have little overhang and makes partial returns, resting on double height pilasters at the corners of the building. On one of the additions, the eaves make full returns. Windows on the exterior are mostly found in singles or triples and mostly 6/6 sash. Several windows on the west elevation are casement windows with full-light transoms and heavy muntins. In addition, the southern elevation has demi-lunette windows in the center of the gables. Windows have full entablature.

The northern elevation has a hip-roofed wrap-around porch supported by square columns with capitals and bases. The southern elevation has a full-length patio overlooking the expansive lawn to the rear of the property. An in-ground pool extends off the eastern elevation of the building. The building has two fireplaces along the southern elevation of the home. Modern additions to the façade of the main house are the half story and fire-escapes on the main house and the skylights.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

The oldest part of this building was reportedly built by a soldier who was an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War soldier. The soldier received this property as a land grant.

Through the years, it has been remodeled many times and has had many owners. The first traceable history begins in 1876. According to the Valley Gleaner of 1876 and Lee Map of 1876, Marshall Wilcox owned the home and property. Marshall Wilcox was 49 years old that year and was born about 1821 in Massachusetts. His occupation was listed as Attorney-at-Law. He lived with his wife Nancy F. Wilcox (44 years old), son Charles M. (8 years old), Maria Filley (70 years old), domestic servant Maggie Stump (23 years old), and farm laborer James Murtaugh (age 35). The 1860 Federal Census also places the family in Lee, likely at the same address.

Charles Edwin Quackenbush, born on November 15, 1833 at 250 Bleecker St, NYC, purchased the property in 1895. Charles Edwin worked for many years for Quackenbush, Townsend and Co, which was a New York City based company that manufactured tools for shaping wood (also known as "wooden planes") between 1865-1892. He married Frances Louisa Rutter at the Rutter residence at Avenue A and 84th St. on June 30, 1868 and the Rev. Dr. Daniel McLaren Quackenbush officiated the wedding. The couple had two children: Charles Edwin and Vesta. Charles Edwin was born in NYC in 1869 and died in Lee, MA in 1889. Vesta was born in NYC in 1871 and was married to Leighton C. Van Trumph in NYC in 1907.

After Charles and his wife purchased the farm property for their summer residence in 1895, they named the house and property "Endegeest" (1895 & 1904 map of Lee). Charles died on October 24, 1905 and the property passed to his wife, Frances. She kept it for a short period of time and then sold the property and moved to a little town near Philadelphia, PA. Her daughter Vesta (Quakenbush) Van Trumph and her husband Leighton Van Trumph later returned to Lee and lived at 45 Orchard Street until about 1952. (See Form D15, Town of Lee Historic Properties Inventory at Lee Library)

After Frances Quackenbush sold the property, it came under the ownership of John and Alice H. Sedgwick. Alice was still living in the home in 1910 according to street records of the Town of Lee. She was born in Vermont about 1863. The property then briefly passed to Mary G. Hayden, who was a single woman from Lee. George III and Evelyn Violet Westinghouse purchased the property on August 19, 1911 and renamed it "Brook Farm." George Westinghouse III, also known as George Jr, was the son of George Westinghouse II, who confusingly was also known as George Jr. George Westinghouse II was important to American industrial history for inventing the air brake. George Westinghouse II and his wife Marguerite lived at Erskine Manor in Lenox (which was demolished and rebuilt as Holmwood by Margaret Vanderbilt). George III and Evelyn Westinghouse did not live here long. They moved to California in 1916.

On November 19, 1917, the property and house were sold to Joseph Warren and Louise Packard Archer of Brooklyn, New York to be used as a summer residence. They continued to call it "Brook Farm." The 1910 United States Federal Census shows Louise Packard Archer living in Brooklyn Ward 24, Kings County, New York. She was 34 years old that year. Joseph Warren Archer was born on July 8, 1877, and he was 33 years old in 1910. Joseph was the son of Joseph Warren Archer and Fannie Augusta Moore. The couple married on June 14, 1900 in Brooklyn, New York. The couple had two children: Warren I. Archer (age 7) and Beatrice L. Archer (age 4). Joseph W. Warren's occupation was listed as electrical machine manufacturer.

On September 8, 1930, the house and property were sold to John Bross and Caroline Davie Lloyd. The Lloyd's enlarged the house to nine bedrooms and built the guest house (cottage.) The Lloyd's hired Iner Handberg to do much of the carpentry on the property. He was an expert carpenter and is known for making Shaker furniture. The Lloyd's called the estate "Fencefield." The Lloyd's employed many Lee people, namely the Aldrich family. Frank Aldrich, Sr. tended, fed, and curried the horses; his wife Adeline was the seamstress and did the laundry; their son, George Aldrich was the chauffer and taught Mrs. Lloyd how to drive a car; and relative William (Buzz) Aldrich was the property caretaker. The Aldrich families lived across the street in three different homes that were originally part of the Lloyd estate, but are now privately owned.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, her daughter Princess Juliana and her two children, Beatrix and Irene stayed on this property in the summer of 1942 to rest and regain strength during World War II. The Queen and her family had fled to London when the Nazis occupied their country, and Queen Wilhelmina became the official head of a government in exile. Princess Juliana realized her mother needed some rest and asked a family friend, United States President Franklin Roosevelt, to help them find a summer home. He suggested coming to Lee and staying on the 40 acre estate called "Fencefield" owned by his friend, John Bross Lloyd, also of Dutch descent. The Queen stayed in the cottage on the property and Princess Juliana and her two daughters, Beatrix 4 1/2 and Irene, 3, stayed in the main house. They all ate their meals in the main house. Queen Wilhelmina loved the fields and tended a small flower garden while there. President Roosevelt and Princess Martha of Norway came to visit them while in Lee, coming from his estate in Hyde Park, NY. Roosevelt's father, James, had attended an academy for boys in Lee, on West Park St. called Hyde Park Family Boarding School for Boys which is now on the National Register. (See Form D -1A-Hyde House- on Historic Homes of Lee at Lee Library and Mass Historic Documents in Boston). The Queen, Princess Juliana and her two children had hoped to spend a longer time in Lee, but the lease could not be renewed as Mrs. Lloyd had made other commitments for the cottage. Rental fee for the three month stay was $5,000.

On April 20, 1967, Caroline Davie Lloyd, residing in Lee, MA, signed her will, giving the property known as "Fencefield" to the Kinderhook Memorial Library, Kinderhook, NY. In the will, she stated "if the property is sold, it would be my wish that the proceeds from the sale be used to enlarge the Library's reading and storage facilities." Caroline Lloyd owned a second home in Kinderhook, NY and had in 1931 built a new library for the Kinderhook community because the existing library had outgrown its space at the Masonic Temple. She dedicated that library in memory of her father.

On May 29, 1968, the Kinderhook Memorial Library sold "Fencefield" to Dr. Bernard Collins, a veterinarian and his wife Ann. The couple moved into the main house with their nine children. At the time Dr. Collins purchased the property, the carriage house contained the original 10 bays for the storage of automobiles and 12 horse stalls. Some of the carriage house was remodeled to accommodate a veterinary business and an animal hospital. Bernard and Ann sold the large house to Gerhard and Lilliane Schmid on July 11, 1980, but kept the cottage where Queen Wilhelmina stayed as their home. Under the Schmid ownership, the large house at 85 Stockbridge Rd. became a bed and breakfast called "Haus Andreas," named after their son. Gerhard was a renowned chef. Sally and Benjamin Schenck purchased the property on March 23, 1994. They continued the house as a bed and breakfast, but changed the name of the establishment to "Devonfield." The Schenck's retired from the business and sold the property in 2000.

Pamela and James Loring became the new owners and also ran "Devonfield" as a bed and breakfast. Pamela was a local

*Continuation sheet 2*

business woman who owned Pamela Loring Gift and Interiors at 151 Main Street. She continued to run that business as well as the B&B. Today, Pamela and James Loring own the Morgan House, a restaurant in Lee, MA which is also on the National Historic Register. They also own the carriage house, which is not part of "Devonfield" at this time. Part of the carriage house has been made into four apartments; however, five of the original 10 bays for automobiles remain today.

On September 8, 2005, James and Pamela Loring sold the house and property to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce M. and Ronnie Singer of Miami Beach, Florida. The adjacent cottage at 105 Stockbridge Road had been sold to Seymour D. Singer, brother of Bruce Singer, in 1997 by the Loring family. The Singers continue to run "Devonfield" as a bed and breakfast and rent the adjacent cottage out on behalf of Seymour Singer. The establishment includes nine rooms in the main house and then the guest house (cottage). In March 2008, Devonfield was named the 2008 Inn of the Year by the "Complete Guide to Bed & Breakfast Inns and Guest Houses International," an annually published guide to the best B & Bs in the world.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1860 U.S Federal Census
1870 U.S. Federal Census
1910 U.S. Federal Census
1920 U.S. Federal Census
Atlas of Berkshire County, 1904, Barnes and Farnham,
Atlas of Berkshire County, 1876
Atlas of the Garden Spots of the Berkshires, 1895
Town of Lee Assessor's Records
Consolati, Florence See All the People 1978 p. 245-246
Quackenbush Family in Holland and America by Adriana Suydam Quackenbush Andrew; published by Quackenbush and Co. Paterson, NJ 1909. (A Google Book)
The Berkshire Eagle January 12, 2000 "Devonfield Inn Sold" and The Berkahire Eagle April 19, 2008 "Devonfield wins Inn of the Year"
Registry of Deeds Book 364, page 355; Book 393, page 8; Book 449, page 319; Book 846, page 516; Book 857, page, 227; Book 897, page 297; Book 954, page 716; Book 1035, page 15, Book 1113, page 700; Book 1383, page 757; Book 1439, page 459; Book 1554, page, 971; Book 1713, page 322
Notebook of Bruce and Ronnie Singer which includes the will of Caroline Davie Lloyd
oklibrary.org Kinderhook Memorial Library Mission Statement and History
Interview November 1, 2009 with Phyllis Aldrich Linder, Lee, MA whose grandfather was Frank Aldrich, Sr, and her father was George Aldrich.
Interview with Elizabeth (Libby) Collins November 2, 2009
Notes of Dorothy (Dee Dee) Perkins Fraser, a neighbor to the Lloyd estate, who lives on Devon Rd., Lee, MA
Notes of George Westinghouse IV on the history of the property

Massachusetts Historical Commission
State Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community: Lee

Property Address: 85 Stockbridge Road

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | Lee.291 |

# National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible only in an historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Jayne Bernhard-Armington

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Quackenbush/Westinghouse/Lloyd Estate is recommended for the National Register according to criteria A and C. Under criterion A the house is significant for its association with Lee's development as a late 19th and early 20th century resort destination. Its history demonstrates the transition of a farmhouse into a summer residence for wealthy New York industrialist families and then bed and breakfast establishment. Lee was a late 19th century and early 20th resort destination and the town retains some important buildings from this era. The house, circa 1800, is one of the few resort era buildings remaining in Lee. The house, with Colonial Revival features, has been very well preserved and is a fine example of a building that demonstrates structural and stylistic transition.

# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

| Assessor's Number | USGS Quad | Area(s) | Form Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Map 12, Lot 121 | Stockbridge | D | Lee.292 |

**Photograph**

**Topographic or Assessor's Map**

**Recorded by:** Mary Margaret (Hayes) Morrissey & Jayne Bernhard-Armington

**Organization:** Lee Historical Commission and Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

**Date** (*month / year*): August & November 2009

**Town:** Lee

**Place:** Laurel Street Neighborhood, Lee Center

**Address:** 60 Laurel Street

**Historic Name:** Thomas Boyne House

**Uses:** Present: Residence

Original: Residence

**Date of Construction:** 1910

**Source:** Property owner & date on furnace

**Style/Form:** Queen Anne - Colonial Revival

**Architect/Builder:**

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Hardy plank

Roof: Asphalt

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**

**Major Alterations** (*with dates*):
Hardy plank exterior cladding, circa 2009. Repainted chimney, circa 2009. Replacement windows, circa 2000

**Condition:** Very good

**Moved:** no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

**Acreage:** 0.33 acres

**Setting:** East side of Laurel St. on the corner of Laurel St. and Navin Ave. Marble steps, dug from a nearby quarry, lead from the sidewalk to the front entrance. Property enclosed by a low marble wall

*Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.*

_X__ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*
This is a two-and-a-half story home that shows elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Styles, thus showing the transition between two major stylistic periods. The Queen Anne features include the cross-gabled roof with patterned shingles in each of the four gable jetties, through-cornice chimney, and full-front wraparound porch with off-center front entry. Features of the Colonial Revival style include the wide door surround with broad sidelights and pilasters, windows with decorative leaded transoms, and the pedimented porch supported by rounded columns. This house is topped by an asphalt shingle roof and rests on a brick foundation. Roof eaves make full-returns. The original cladding was replaced with hardy plank siding in 2009. The windows were also replaced circa 2000, but they have retained their historic features. The red brick chimney was painted white in 2009.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*
This house sits on property that can be traced back to Nathan Ball. He owned a substantial amount of property in this area and built a house across the street in 1790. By the late 1800s, this property was in the hands of Michael and Kate Navin. In 1899, Michael and Kate Navin replaced this house with one presently standing at 75 Laurel Street (See Form D 51 for more information on Michael Navin). They sold the property on the east side of Laurel Street, opposite where they lived, to Thomas Boyne on January 26, 1910. (Registry of Deeds Book 352, page 391)

Thomas A. Boyne was born in Bloomfield, NJ. He began working at the Columbia Mill of Smith Paper Co., Lee, MA, when he was a teenager and eventually, through hard work, became superintendent of all of its Lee mills; namely, the Valley, Niagara, Centennial, Columbia, and Eagle Mill. When Smith Paper Company considered changing over from making newspaper and book paper to the manufacture of tissue paper, Mr. Boyne acted as a consultant to the company as he knew a great deal about the process of making tissue paper and the tissue paper business. He was put in charge of installing the tissue paper making machines at the mills. The manufacture of tissue began in 1892 in Lee. By 1903, the company had six machines on fine tissue; namely, carbons, condenser, cigarette, Bible, silver nitrating, and stereotype papers. It became a very successful venture. The Lee mills grew to be recognized as making the finest tissue in America and were considered equal to any foreign import. Thomas A. Boyne also invented a paper machine tool which he had patented. The Berkshire Eagle, dated December 9, 1911, stated, "through his connection with the paper business, his membership with the Elks and Knights of Columbus, being an ardent automobilist, and a man interested in all sports, together with his genial personality, he was a man widely known and well liked."

Mr. Boyne and his first wife, Lucy E. (Tyer) Boyne, were married October 13, 1887 and had eight children: May, Florence, Josephine, Gertrude, Evelyn, Thomas E., James (died at age 5 of diphtheria), and another Thomas who died when he was 6 or 7 years old. Thomas and his family are known in Lee history to be the first family to own an automobile (Valley Gleaner, May 21, 1902). Lucy Tyer Boyne died in 1908 at the age of 47 at their Center Street home in Lee. She had been ill for over two years. All of the Smith Paper Mills in Lee closed so that the employees could attend her funeral at St. Mary's Church.

Thomas A. Boyne then married Marion Merrill in 1909. In 1910, he built a large home (and garage for his auto) on the Laurel Street property he had purchased from the Navin's and moved with his family there. The Valley Gleaner wrote a short article on the home stating, "it is the first to have holiday lights." On December 9, 1911, Thomas A. Boyne died suddenly of a heart attack in the office of the Valley Mill in Lenox Dale. His daughter, May, who graduated from Albany Business College, was with him when he died as she worked at the mill and was summoned immediately. Thomas A. Boyne was 53. A short time after the death of her husband, Marion moved from Laurel Street, but Thomas A. Boyne's older children remained and took care of the

younger children.

The Laurel Street home was eventually sold to Edmond L. L'Heureux and Agnes O. L'Heureux, husband and wife, on December 12, 1923 by the Boyne children (Florence Boyne Bridge of Boston, Gertrude L Boyne Powers, May A. Boyne (unmarried), Josephine F. Boyne (unmarried), Thomas E. Boyne, and Evelyn M. Boyne (unmarried)). Edmond L'Heureux worked at Smith Paper Company and then at Lee Marble Company.

Edmond L. L'Heureux sold the property to Helen D. Giganti, unmarried, on November 19, 1947. She owned it for a short period of time before selling the property to Arthur F. and Ettrude Davis on November 15, 1948. The Davis's also owned the property for a short period of time and sold to Lawrence V. Toole and Marie Toole, husband and wife, on October 27, 1950. Lawrence V. Toole established the Toole Agency in 1939. His mission was "to provide superior personal service to customers seeking the most thorough insurance coverage." In 1978, Joseph Toole, a son of the founder, purchased the business as his father retired. John Toole joined the family business in 1980 and purchased the agency from his brother in 1990. The agency now has branches in Lenox and Great Barrington. The Toole Agency remains one of the oldest family-owned independent insurance agencies in Western Massachusetts.

Lawrence and Marie Toole sold the home at 60 Laurel St. to Stephen J. Hornyak on September 7, 1977. Stephen then sold the property to Robert W. Jirak and Margaret F. Jirak on March 1, 1984. The present owners are Philip G. Celentano and Michelle L. Celentano, husband and wife, who purchased the property on July 15, 1993. They previously lived in Farmingville, N.Y. Michelle operated a B&B called Aunti M's for several years at 60 Laurel St. The garage, built for Thomas A Boyne's automobile, is no longer part of this property, but it does exist in an altered state. It is now part of a home, next door, on Navin Ave.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas of Berkshire County, 1876
Atlas of the Garden Spots of the Berkshires, 1895
Atlas of Berkshire County, 1904, Barnes and Farnham
Interview with Charlotte Davis (August 2009) whose grandparents were Michael and Kate Navin
Interview with Michelle L. Celentano (October 2009).
Newspaper articles on Thomas A. Boyne from Michelle L. Celentano
The Valley Gleaner May 21, 1902
The Berkshire Eagle September 12, 1908; December 9, 1911
Registry of Deeds Book 353, page 391; Book 414, page 275; Book 537, page 224; Book 555, page 46; Book 558, page 385; Book 994, page 110; Book 1088, page 1130; Book 01408, page 230.
http://www.tooleinsurance.com/aboutus/history.php

Massachusetts Historical Commission
State Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community: Lee

Property Address: 60 Laurel Street

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | Lee.292 |

# National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible only in an historic district
☒ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Jayne Bernhard-Armington

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Thomas A. Boyne is recommended for the National Register according to criteria A and C. Under criterion A the house is significant as being the home of Thomas A. Boyne, who was superintendent of all Lee Mills and was important in the development of the Smith Paper Company as a tissue paper producer. The house, dated 1910, is a fine example of a home that shows the transition between two major stylistic periods. It has been very well preserved and would contribute to a potential Laurel Street Historic District.

This potential district is an area of Lee that typifies 19th and early 20th residential development and has local significance. It retains buildings from its 19th century agricultural, resort and industrial past as well as from its early 20th century suburban phase, which continues to the present. There are fine examples of Federal and Greek Revival farmsteads. With a Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles applied to bungalow, cape and Four-square house forms, the district's stylistic range as a home to workers and suburban commuters is exemplary. This potential district is also significant for its association with local businessman and industrialists who helped Lee develop into a commercial and industrial center in the 19th and early 20th century.

# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

| Assessor's Number | USGS Quad | Area(s) | Form Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Map 12, Lot 52 | Stockbridge | D | Lee.293 |

**Photograph**

**Topographic or Assessor's Map**

**Recorded by:** Mary Margaret (Hayes) Morrissey & Jayne Bernhard-Armington

**Organization:** Lee Historical Commission & Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

**Date** (*month / year*): August –November 2009

**Town:** Lee

**Place:** Lee Center, Laurel Street Neighborhood

**Address:** 125 Laurel Street

**Historic Name:** Francis & Katherine Connelly House

**Uses:** Present: Residence

Original: Residence

**Date of Construction:** 1929

**Source:** Valley Gleaner newspaper Sept. 1929-1930

**Style/Form:** Craftsman

**Architect/Builder:** Sears Roebuck Company

**Exterior Material:**
Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: frame clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**
Garage

**Major Alterations** *(with dates)*:
Skylight on southern elevation of roof, circa 1990

**Condition:** Good

**Moved:** **no** | x | **yes** | | **Date** _____

**Acreage:** 0.39 acres

**Setting:** House faces east and sits close to the road on the west side of the busy Laurel Street. The house is located just south of the Lexington Manor Apartments. Plantings located in the front of the house and a few trees to the rear of the property.

*Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.*

_X__ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*
This house is a classic example of a one-story Craftsman style home, although the style is unusual for this area of the country. The historical narrative below notes that the house plan was purchased from Sears Roebuck and Company and was completed in 1929. This house is topped by a pyramidal, asphalt shingle roof that has wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and rests on a concrete foundation. Its eastern elevation, the front façade, features a slightly-off center front-gable porch with overhanging eaves supported by triangular knee braces on the front gable. The porch roof is supported by short, square and tapered upper columns that rest on a solid porch balustrade. Front entry is symmetrically located on the front façade, but asymmetrically located on the porch. On either side of the front entry is a set of three windows, of which the main window is flanked by narrower windows.

Windows on the southern and northern elevation are mostly in pairs of two. Most of the windows on the house feature 1/1 sash. The only exception is the pair of 2/2 sash windows that define location of the enclosed sun porch on the western elevation. A small window flanks either side of the through cornice exterior chimney on the far eastern end of the northern elevation, a decidedly Craftsman style feature. Overall, windows on this home lack the glazing typically found on Craftsman style homes.

The property also includes a 1 ½ bay garage with matching pyramidal roof that has overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. This small building originally functioned as an icehouse. The first owner of the house ran a meat business from his home after his retirement.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

Similar to the other residential development that occurred along this part of Laurel Street, the construction of this home resulted from the subdivision of a larger piece of property. Using the Atlas of the Garden Spots of Berkshire: Stockbridge, Lenox, and Lee (Published undated--possibly 1895), a home with a large piece of property is shown belonging to James S. Albee. Checking the 1880 United States Federal Census, it shows James was born about 1829 in Vermont. The census lists his age as 51. His spouse is Mary E., born in Massachusetts. The census lists her age as 41. James's occupation is listed as a merchant. The census lists one child, Henry A. Albee, who is 4 years old. The family lived on Laurel St., Lee, MA.

Henry A. Albee married Sarah S. Albee and she was deeded a portion of the property by her husband, Henry A. Albee, on December 7, 1916 (Registry of Deeds Book 386, page 320) for the fee of $1.The deed states that the property Sarah obtained was bounded on the north by land of Federick J. Martin, on the east by the highway, on the south by land formerly of Lemuel Barlow, and on the west by other land formerly of said Barlow and being the same premises described in the deed from Charles H. Sabin to Mary E. Albee dated October 6, 1891.The premises were conveyed subject to a mortgage held by Lee Savings Bank and any and all rights which James Albee had in said premises under the will of his wife, Mary E. Albee.

Some time prior to 1929 but after 1905, the Ablee parcel was subdivided and the original home demolished. On August 22, 1929, Sarah S. Albee, being married, granted to Katherine S. Connelly, (nee Scanlon), (Registry of Deeds Book 448, Page 290) the land previously deeded to her by her husband Henry A. Albee in 1916. Katherine S. Connelly was married to Francis J. Connelly but his name does not appear on the original deed. A Sears catalog home was built for them with the foundation for this home being finished on September 30, 1929 and steam heat installed in December 1929. Francis and Katherine moved into the home on January 10, 1930. Francis was a butcher and owned Connelly's Meat Market, housed in the Nolan Block on Main St. Records show that Francis retired from the market in 1930; however, Mr.Connelly continued to sell meat from his home. On December 3, 1962, Katherine S. Connelly granted to herself and her husband Francis J. Connelly, to hold as tenants, by the

entirety, the home and property she had held by herself since 1929. (Registry of Deeds Book 754, Page 487).

On July 7, 1967, Eric N. and Julia D. Bellefontaine purchased the property from the widow, Kathleen S. Connell (Registry of Deeds Book 840, Page 107). Eric, at the time, was a Lee High school teacher. Eric and his wife moved to Lenox and sold the Laurel St. home to Alan E. and Kathleen Gauthier on July 30, 1973 (Registry of Deeds Book 940, Page 342). Linda J. and John F. Cysz purchased the home from the Gauthier's on June 26, 1974 (Registry of Deeds Book 951, Page 464). The property was transferred to the Cysz Family Declaration of Revocable Trust on April 12, 1991 and was recorded at the Registry of Deeds (Book 1327, pg. 34). The house has the original oak floors and oak woodwork.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Valley Gleaner, September 1929-January 10, 1930.
Town of Lee Assessor's records
Registry of Deeds: Book 386, Page 320; Book 448, page 290; Book 754, page 487; Book 840, page 107; Book 940, page 342; Book 951, page 464; Book 1327, page 34
1880 United States Federal Census
Atlas of the Garden Spots of Berkshire: Stockbridge, Lenox, Lee Published undated (possibly 1895) Plate 5
1905 Map of Lee
Interview with Linda J.Cysz on October 19, 2009

# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

| Assessor's Number | USGS Quad | Area(s) | Form Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Map 12, Lot 120 | Stockbridge | D | Lee.294 |

**Photograph**

**Topographic or Assessor's Map**

**Recorded by:** Mary Margaret (Hayes) Morrissey & Jayne Bernhard-Armington

**Organization:** Lee Historical Commission and Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

**Date** (*month / year*): August - November 2009

**Town:** Lee

**Place:** Laurel Street Neighborhood, Lee Center

**Address:** 130 Laurel Street

**Historic Name:** John Boropert House

**Uses:** Present: Residence

Original: Residence

**Date of Construction:** 1932

**Source:** Town of Lee Assessor's records

**Style/Form:** Colonial Revival

**Architect/Builder:**

**Exterior Material:**
Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: wood shingle

Roof: asphalt shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**
Garage (1987)

**Major Alterations** *(with dates):*
2006 remodeled porch
2003 addition (kitchen, bathroom, dining room)

**Condition:** Very good

**Moved:** no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

**Acreage:** 0.41 acres

**Setting:** House faces west onto the busy Laurel Street. Property has a few mature trees and an open area to the rear.

*Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.*

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[LEE] [130 LAUREL STREET]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | Lee.294 |

__X_ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*
This is a one-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial Revival style home, which was a popular house style in the 1920s and 1930s. It has gambrel roof that has a kick or flared eave that extends outward, covering a full-width front porch. This stylistic feature indicates that the house was built with added attention. The house is topped by an asphalt shingle roof, cladded by wood shingles and rests on a concrete foundation. The full-width shed roof dormer across the front façade and rear facades is a common feature of the gambrel roofed Colonial Revival home. The location of the small chimney in the center of the roof is unusual for the Colonial Revival style. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep. The front entry asymmetrically located under the flared eaves that form the porch roof. The original front door has been replaced and thus lacks historic integrity. The porch was remodeled in 2006 and now exhibits rounded porch supports. All windows on the house are 1/1 sash. Windows on the front shed dormer are paired and symmetrically located. The northern elevation has four 1/1 windows of varying size. The northern elevation also has a side entry. The southern elevation has a small one-story addition on the far eastern end that was added in 2003. The property includes a small detached, one-bay garage with front gable roof few feet from the rear of the house.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*
The earliest record of this property is recorded on a map of Lee dated 1858. The property was owned by Crocker T. Howland who married Lucy Barlow of Lee in 1848. Lucy Barlow was born in Lee, the daughter of William and Lois Barlow. She died in 1870 at the age of 50. Crocker Howland was born in Lee in 1820. He was a seventh generation of Howland's in America as his ancestor, John Howland, came to America on the "Mayflower" in 1620. He worked at the Eagle Mill in Lee for over 33 years and was foreman of the rag room, retiring in 1885 to be a farmer. He grew a variety of vegetables and attracted local customers to his farm on his property. He died in 1905 at the age of 85. His homestead still stands at 120 Laurel St. (See Form D-49.)

Crocker and Lucy had four children but only one survived, W.C. Howland, who inherited his father's house at 120 Laurel St. Being a plumber and tinsmith, W.C. Howland opened a shop in 1892 on Center St. William Howland died on February 7, 1919. His wife, Minnie E., became executer of the estate. William listed his household goods at $300 and his tools at $50.

In the 1920's the Howland property was subdivided and on August 31, 1929, James D. Roberts, unmarried, purchased property from Minnie E. Howland and their son Earl C. (unmarried). The property quickly changed hands again when James D. Roberts sold the property to John Boropert, unmarried, on March 3, 1932. John Boropert built the home and seems to have rented it out for a period of time. The Herbert Hawkins family lived in the home in the 1950's. Herbert worked for the state as a traffic engineer and designed the approach to the Massachusetts Turnpike at Exit 2 in Lee. The Lee natives referred to it as the Thousand Islands because of its complexity. (It has since been reconfigured.) Construction of the MA Turnpike began in May 1955 and the whole four-lane road, from Route 102 at the MA-NY state borders to Route 128 in Weston, opened in May 1957.

Avis and Richard Ingram purchased the home and property from John Boropert, unmarried, on September 15, 1964. Avis worked for a time as a teacher's aide in the Lee Public School System. Richard was one of the seven sons of Walter Ingram and was instrumental in organizing the Lee Sportsmen's Club in the early 1900's. Richard and his brothers excelled in several sports and their names were seen regularly in the local papers. Mr. Richard Ingram had died on May 5, 1983, but his wife continued to own the property.

This home is presently owned by Peter and Stephanie Merwin who purchased the property on May 30, 2003 from Avis Ingram. The family made additions to the rear of the home in 2003 and remodeled the porch in 2006.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas of Berkshire County, 1904, Barnes and Farnham,
Atlas of Berkshire County, 1876
Atlas of the Garden Spots of the Berkshires, 1895
Valley Gleaner, 10/27/1870, 4/15/1885, 3/30/1892, 6/22/1892
Consolati, See All the People (1977), p. 254
Town of Lee Assessor's records
Registry of Deeds Book 448, page 71; Book 451, page 311; Book 788, page 276; Book 2576, page227
Probate Vol. 233 page 53
Registry of Deeds documents # 23241 and 31491. (Probate records of the William Howland estate at the Registry of Deeds)

D

Massachusetts Historical Commission
State Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community: Lee

Property Address: 130 Laurel Street

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | Lee.294 |

# National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

☐ Individually eligible ☒ Eligible only in an historic district
☒ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Jayne Bernhard-Armington

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The John Boropert House is recommended for the National Register as a contributing building in a potential Laurel Street Historic District. The house, dated 1932, exhibits the distinct characteristics of a Dutch Colonial Revival home. The Laurel Street Historic District is an area of Lee that typifies 19th and early 20th residential development and has local significance. It retains buildings from its 19th century agricultural, resort and industrial past as well as from its early 20th century suburban phase, which continues to the present. There are fine examples of Federal and Greek Revival farmsteads. With a Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles applied to bungalow, cape and Four-square house forms, the district's stylistic range as a home to workers and suburban commuters is exemplary. This potential district is also significant for its association with local businessman and industrialists who helped Lee develop into a commercial and industrial center in the 19th and early 20th century.

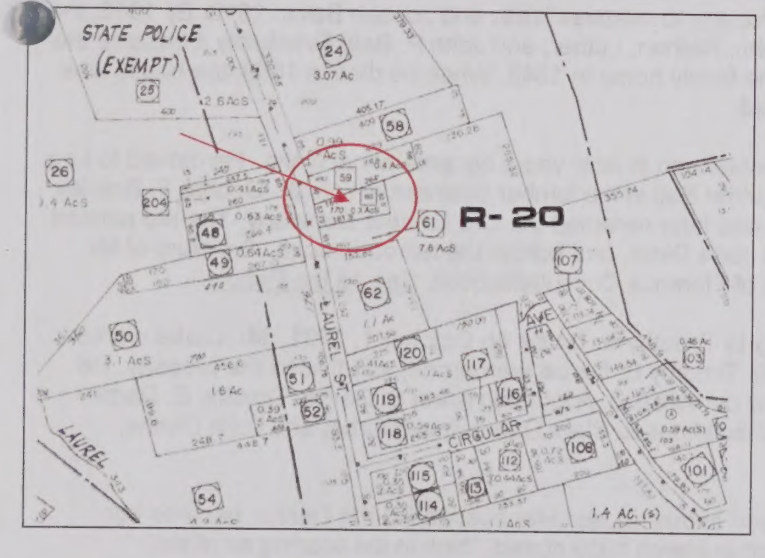
# FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

| Assessor's Number | USGS Quad | Area(s) | Form Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Map 12, Lot 60 | Stockbridge | D | Lee.295 |

**Photograph**

**Topographic or Assessor's Map**




**Recorded by:** Mary Margaret (Hayes) Morrissey & Jayne Bernhard-Armington

**Organization:** Lee Historical Commission & Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

**Date** (*month / year*): August – November 2009

**Town:** Lee

**Place:** Laurel Street Neighborhood, Lee Center

**Address:** 170 Laurel Street

**Historic Name:** Timothy E. Darbe House

**Uses:** Present: Residence

Original: Residence

**Date of Construction:** circa 1910

**Source:** Current property owner

**Style/Form:** Queen Anne

**Architect/Builder:**

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Concrete

Wall/Trim: Asbestos shingle

Roof: Asphalt shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**
Shed (1970)

**Major Alterations** *(with dates):*
Garage (circa 1950)
Rear addition (circa 1950)

**Condition:** Good

**Moved:** no | x | yes | | **Date** _____

**Acreage:** 0.29 acres

**Setting:** House sits close to the road and faces west onto the busy Laurel Street. Several mature trees on this lot. Houses in this area date from early 1800s to about the 1930s and lot sizes range from a ¼ acre to 1 ½ acres.

*Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.*

_X__ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*
This is a 2 ½ story front-gable home with rear side-gable wing on the southern elevation. Now sided with asphalt shingles and with all replacement windows, the house has lost most of its original historic character. This house still exhibits a few features of the a modest Queen Anne home such as the rear side-gable, a full-width hipped roof porch supported by turned posts and decorative braces, and gables whose eaves make partial returns. Window sash is 1/1 and windows are asymmetrically arranged on the front and southern elevations. A solid balustrade and a line of windows now encloses the porch, but the original decorative porch posts are still present. The front entry is now located on the southern side of the front porch; its original location may have been from the front. A one-story, circa 1950, addition extends off the eastern elevation of the main block of the house. The northern side of this addition connects to a two-bay garage, which may have started as a detached garage.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*
This property was originally part of a much larger tract of land that can be traced back to James Ball who is believed to have constructed a house on this street around 1800 (see Form 48, Area D). James Ball was a descendent of Nathan Ball, one of Lee's first settler's in the 1770s. James Ball sold the house and property to relatives Isaac and Joseph Ball in 1810. By 1815, the house and property had been owned at one time or another by John, Nathan, Luther, and John P. Ball. Eventually it became the steady home of Isaac Ball who was a carpenter. Isaac enlarged the family home in 1843. When he died in 1869, the house was sold to William H. Baldwin who was the brother-in-law of Luther Ball.

William Baldwin was born in Cornwall, Ct in 1825. He was a carpenter and in later years became a machinist. He moved to Lee in 1869 and eventually became a partner with his brother-in-law Luther Ball in the lumber business which Mr. George F. Bradley started about 1850. The new firm was called Ball and Baldwin. It was later renamed the Lee Lumber Company. The red painted barns are still present on Center Street, just a short distance from Joe's Diner, and border the railroad tracks. A picture of Mr. Baldwin, standing next to his dray filled with lumber, is on pg. 130 of Florence Consolati's book, See All the People.

William H. Baldwin and his wife Mary M. Baldwin sold the property to Timothy E. Darbe on October 1, 1901. Mr. Darbe worked at the lumber company with Mr. Baldwin. At some point after 1900, Timothy E. Darbe (unmarried) subdivided the property. He retained the original Ball-Baldwin homestead, but this home is now demolished. According Anne S. Darbe, Timothy E. Darbe built the house at 170 Laurel Street in 1911. He sold the land and buildings to Clara Denne (nee Darbe) and John Denne, husband and wife, on November 17, 1928.

Clara Darbe Denne, a trained nurse, began Berkshire Health Resort in this house. Her husband, John Denne, became her business manager. A brochure, issued by Berkshire Health Resort in March 1929 stated, "high in the bracing air of the Berkshires Hills, you will find us. Under the ownership and supervision of Clara Darbe, you will have comfort of a perfectly equipped hotel. Every modern improvement is here; bright cheery rooms completely fitted out, food, much of it direct from our own farms, and a competent medical staff, trained nurses, and a house physician at all times." Rates for convalescents were $40 weekly, rates for invalids were $62 weekly (with nurse services $3,000 a year.) The Resort had day and night nurse services. The brochure also stated that the Health Resort was about "seven minutes from the Railroad Station."

The house and property then transferred to John Robert Darbe and Anne S. Darbe on February 7, 1963. John Robert Darbe died on July 19, 1982. Anne S. Darbe transferred the property to her son Timothy R. Darbe on January 27, 1994, but she continues to live in the house.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas of Berkshire County, 1876
Atlas of the Garden Spots of the Berkshires, 1895
Atlas of Berkshire County, 1904, Barnes and Farnham,
Registry of Deeds Book 315, pg. 13; Registry of Deeds, Book 443, pg. 315; Registry of Deeds Book 439, pg. 407; Registry of Deeds Book 758, pg. 6; Registry of Deeds Book 01434, pg. 132
Consolati, Florence, See All the People (1978) pg. 130
Hyde, Centennial History of Lee (1878) p. 305
Directories of the Town of Lee, 1895-1968
The brochure of Berkshire Health Resort given to me by Anne S. Darbe

Massachusetts Historical Commission
State Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community: Lee

Property Address: 170 Laurel Street

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | Lee.295 |

# National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

☐ Individually eligible ☒ Eligible only in an historic district
☒ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Jayne Bernhard-Armington

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Timothy E. Darbe house is recommended for the National Register as a contributing building in a potential Laurel Street Historic District. The house, circa 1910, exhibits modest features of the Queen Anne style. The Laurel Street Historic District is an area of Lee that typifies 19th and early 20th residential development and has local significance. It retains buildings from its 19th century agricultural, resort and industrial past as well as from its early 20th century suburban phase, which continues to the present. There are fine examples of Federal and Greek Revival farmsteads. With a Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles applied to bungalow, cape and Four-square house forms, the district's stylistic range as a home to workers and suburban commuters is exemplary. This potential district is also significant for its association with local businessman and industrialists who helped Lee develop into a commercial and industrial center in the 19th and early 20th century.

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[LEE ] [615 LAUREL STREET ]

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | Lee.296 |

__X_ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*
This is a 3 ½ story building with a side-gable roof with transverse gables on its north and south elevations. Constructed as an inn in 1900, it is three bays wide and approximately 6 bays deep. Its windows and doors on the front façade (eastern elevation) are symmetrically placed and the front entry is surrounded by decorative wood shingles. Most of the original stylistic details associated with this inn have been lost as a result of alterations and additions that occurred prior to 1996. An undated historic postcard of the Inn shows brown, wood shingles on the front gable and two side gables; a full-width wrap-around porch that extended from the eastern elevation down to the southern elevation of the inn with two-story balustrade, turned posts and decorative brackets; and 2/2 sash windows. The present Inn does not have any wood shingle in the gables, the decorative brackets on the porch supports have been removed, and the windows have been replaced although original window surrounds appear be intact. The porch no longer wraps around and instead it turns into a full length wooden deck along the southern elevation. The first floor on this side of the Inn has been extended beyond the main block of the inn. The roof retains the pedimented dormer style windows flanking the transverse gables on both sides. The building is topped by an asphalt shingle roof, cladded with aluminum siding, and rests on a concrete foundation.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*
This inn was built on land owned by the William W. Boardman family since 1881. According to Leslie Kandell's interpretation of an 1872 article in the Valley Gleaner newspaper, William Boardman bought an ice business at this site that year. He transported natural ice blocks to different businesses and homes in the area. The ice house, also shown on the 1895 map, is the present day Cork 'n Hearth Restaurant which has undergone considerable changes since it became a restaurant and has had different owners over the years. However, a part of it still sits close to the edge of the road (Route 20) and it is easy to see how a team of horses could pull up, close to the highway, and have the ice blocks loaded on the wagon.

George Boardman, William Boardman's son, began construction on a lodging house in 1899 and the Laurel Lake House opened its doors to travelers in 1900. The Valley Gleaner announced: "It is new and modern throughout and the location all that could be desired." The hotel was operated by George W. Boardman, who also served as chief of the Lee fire department from 1913 to 1923. When George died in 1930, he left the property to his nieces and nephews with lifetime occupancy rights to his housekeeper, Ella Mead Fillio, who at that time lived across the street on the property that is today The Village at Laurel Lake.

In 1947, Bernard Morris, formerly of Manchester, England, bought the Inn from Arthur Davis, who had operated the Inn for three years. Mr. Morris ran the Inn for nearly fifty years, the last several with the help of his wife, Jean. During those years, the family expanded the first floor of the Inn, added a tennis court, and removed many of the Inn's original stylistic features. With Tanglewood, the summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestras just a few miles away, Bernie attracted many music lovers to the Inn. An interesting fact about Bernie's management of the Inn is that he did not allow children to stay.

The present owner, Tom Fusco, bought the Inn in 1996. Under Fusco's ownership, the Inn saw the addition of a deck that overlooks the Inn's private beach. The Inn is now called the Inn at Laurel Lake. Since 1996, the policy of "no children" has changed. Parents are now encouraged to bring their children to the Inn.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

The Inn at Laurel Lake, Inn website, http://www.theinnatlaurellake.com/index.html
Atlas of Berkshire County, 1904, Barnes and Farnham,

Atlas of Berkshire County, 1876
Atlas of the Garden Spots of the Berkshires, 1895
Assessors' Maps of the Town of Lee April 1976
Assessor's Records for the Town of Lee, 2009
Registry of Deeds Book 1511, pages 40-43.
Leslie Kandell, "Bernie was Key to Inn's Rough Magic" in Berkshire Eagle, Sept. 20, 2009 (page 7)
The Valley Gleaner 1872 and April 26,1899
Phone interview with Tom Fusco, owner of the Inn, November 6, 2009.
Confirmation by Mr. Ryan, owner of Cork 'n Hearth, that part of the restaurant was once William Boardman's ice house

LENOX
LEE
RA
RB
BOAT RAMP
LAUREL ST.
GOLDEN HILLS
TOWN OF LEE ~ TOWN FOREST
12.13 Ac
5.49 Ac
3.59 Ac
5.53 Ac
3.345 Ac
3.210 Ac
3.101 Ac
3.206 Ac
6.044 Ac
5.642 Ac
2.5 Ac S
18.3 Ac
3.8 Ac S

Massachusetts Historical Commission
State Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community: Lee

Property Address: 615 Laurel Street

| Area(s) | Form No. |
|---|---|
| D | Lee.296 |

# National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible only in an historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Jayne Bernhard-Armington

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Laurel Lake House is recommended for the National Register according to criteria A and C. Under criterion A the house is significant for its association with Lee's development as a late 19th and early 20th century resort destination. The building was constructed in 1899-1900 as an Inn and has remained a lodging house to this day. Under Criterion C, the building is a good example of the Queen Anne style as it was applied to a relatively large resort hotel. It is among the few resort era buildings remaining in Lee and has been well-preserved.